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The statue of Charles James Fox in Bloomsbury Square, London, from a drawing by W. R. Lethaby. The library has recently received an important gift from Miss Grace Crosby, his sister-in-law, of some sixty of Professor Lethaby's note and sketch books, dating from 1874, when he was 17 years old, to the last years of his life. Among them are several books of his sketches, measurements and notes of Georgian buildings and sculpture and decoration in London, from one of which this vigorous sketch is taken

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## Journal

### THE REGISTRATION ACT

The Registration Bill has now received the Royal Assent after the Lords' Amendments had been approved late on Tuesday night, 19 July.

### THE RIGHTS OF LEISURE

The middle of August is, by repute, a time when architects, along with everyone else, are on holiday, and when even such a cheerful reminder of professional affairs as an R.I.B.A. JOURNAL is less favoured than *Punch* or the *New Yorker*. Nevertheless, as a sop to the toiling masses of holiday-makers and those who are doing all their work for them in the towns the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL is relieved by an article on the "Rights of Leisure," by Mr. A. J. Symons, which, as a lecture, was one of the brightest events during the Health, Sport and Fitness Exhibition. Perhaps the rather artificial culture of Health, Sport and Fitness "for its own sake," as the Minister of Defence has recently suggested it should be, is a bit too harsh a memory at a time when some at least are doing all those things just to enjoy themselves. But Mr. Symons, as is right for the secretary of the Food and Wine Club and of the First Edition Club, has a different conception of the uses of leisure from those favoured by the fitness fans who think that all battles can be won on playing fields.

The architect, perhaps, will put his particular interpretation on the plea for the quieter pleasures that Mr. Symons is qualified to enjoy; just looking at buildings, talking to people to get a bit nearer than his urban life allows him to the unarchitectural opinions, habits and tastes of ordinary unarchitectural citizens, enjoying the countryside not as the common or Peace-haven species enjoys country, but as man whose view of

topography is enlivened by an architect's sense of landscape form and colour, travelling across England watching the forms of buildings changing in harmony with the geological structure beneath the grass and trees, or finding that even greater satisfaction of creative powers in the view of some Renaissance mansion or modern factory each in its way alien to the native soil and both, if good, enriching the whole scene. All of these things that ordinary people do well and enjoyably, according to the measure of their culture and sense, architects can do well and *creatively*, according to the measure of their creative culture and sense, but none the less can enjoy the rights of their leisure in so doing.

### NEW SIGHTS OF LONDON

London Transport has just published and Mr. Hugh Casson has just written and illustrated a guide that every intelligent visitor to London has wanted for years. A guide to London's modern (or to be safe, we had better say "contemporary") architecture. Hugh Casson's *New Sights of London* is as thoroughly excellent a guide as it could be within the scope of its small size and simple production. Seven hundred buildings are listed each with its architect's name, its address and a London Transport reference to show how to get there. Added to a hundred references or more is a significant M to show buildings which are "in the direct modern spirit"; others the interest of which is chiefly technical are marked by T. Ten, fifteen, twenty years ago how many people came annually to London with the definite intention of seeing London's contemporary buildings? When before would anyone have thought it worth while to produce a guide to London buildings that included no mention of Westminster Abbey, the Tower, St. Paul's or the Nelson Column? There is no

merit merely in the fact that a guide can be produced with those left out, the merit and significant thing is that somehow contemporary architecture in London has begun to count as one of its sights and that there is enough contemporary architecture of merit to warrant a body like London Transport, which has no reason to boost architecture just because it is architecture, producing a book about it. About fifteen years ago the writer of this note, as an architectural student, had it suggested to him that the very simple, almost elemental drawings of buildings that satisfied the eighteenth century patrons and cognoscenti were a testimony to the completeness of their understanding of architectural values. The engraver of a plate for Vitruvius Britannicus could delineate the elevation in simple line, showing the windows just blacked in and could avoid all extraneous aids to effect. The nineteenth-century draughtsman knew that not even people intelligent in architectural matters above the normal of intelligent people could understand what a building was unless the drawing showed all the moss and lichen, all the curtains at the windows, the croquet party on the lawn and the cumulous clouds in the highly rendered sky. If this idea that the type of drawing can be an index of the common knowledge of architecture has any sense in it, it is significant and encouraging that Mr. Christian Barman, who is L.P.T.B.'s publicity chief and responsible for the production of this guide, and Mr. Casson, should have decided to show the buildings in direct elevations all beautifully drawn, but without one atom of concession to effects other than those the buildings possess in their architectural form and features. It is interesting to see how well entirely modern architecture survives this test and interesting, perhaps to speculate on the extent that this formal quality in modern architecture has been the cause of this revival.

This guide is an excellent thing and having said so so insistently, one reason why can be admitted: It is absolutely and directly a child of the R.I.B.A.'s Foreign Relations Committee which suggested the production of such a guide to London Transport who, through Mr. Barman, accepted the idea enthusiastically. Members who think with their Foreign Relations Committee that such a guide is good not only for the public as recipients, but for Architecture, can show their agreement by buying copies and persuading their country cousins, lay and professional, to do so.

#### A.R.P. REPRINTS OF THE R.I.B.A. CONFERENCE REPORT

The proceedings of the R.I.B.A. Structural Air Raids Precautions Conference which was inaugurated by the Home Secretary on 13 June have been reprinted from the JOURNAL as a 52-page pamphlet, which can be obtained from the R.I.B.A. at the price of one shilling (one and twopence post free). Orders for a dozen copies or more are given a 25 per cent. discount. There has been a heavy demand for the pamphlet and

intending purchasers are advised to write for their copies soon, sending the money due with the order.

#### THE A.B.S. DANCE AND TOMBOLA

Once more a reminder that the A.B.S. is holding a dance, through the generosity of Mr. Greville Montgomery, at Olympia, during the Building Trades Exhibition. The dance is to be on Friday, 23 September. A leaflet is enclosed giving full particulars. Also, remember that there is to be a "tombola" for architects' sketches at Olympia. Architects—and others—are asked to give drawings—these are exhibited and £1 is. tickets are sold, every ticket guaranteeing the receipt of a drawing. It is probable that in the tombola will be a large number of excellent and valuable drawings worth much more than the £1 is., so that the bargain hunter can perhaps make the bargain of his life, and assist the A.B.S. at the same time.

Mr. Montgomery has asked us to say that any architects who would like tickets for the opening of the Exhibition at 4 p.m. on 16 September by Sir Philip Sassoon can obtain them by writing to him at Olympia.

#### MR. H. S. E. VANDERPANT, HON. ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A.

As a mark of appreciation of the generous services rendered to the Royal Institute by Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, Hon. Associate, the Council have commissioned Miss Dora Gordine, Member of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, to make a bronze bust of Mr. Vanderpant, which is to stand in the Henry Florence Memorial Hall.

Members will remember that this Hall was so named in recognition of a donation of £5,000 to the R.I.B.A. New Building Fund, by which Mr. Vanderpant wished to perpetuate the memory of his old friend Mr. Henry Louis Florence, who was a Vice-President of the R.I.B.A. from 1897 to 1899. Mr. Vanderpant also presented to the R.I.B.A. a further sum of £5,000 which constitutes the endowment fund of the Henry Florence Bursary for the study of the Greek and Hellenistic architecture of the Mediterranean basin. The bust will be unveiled by the President at the Inaugural General Meeting on Monday, 7 November, at 8.30 p.m., when Mr. Vanderpant and Miss Gordine will be present.

#### UNITED STATES C.P.I.A. CONGRESS 1939

Preparations are now going ahead for the next C.P.I.A. Congress, to be held in Washington in September next year. A committee of organisation has been set up, officially appointed and blessed by President Roosevelt, and its members are Charles B. Maginnis, President of the A.I.A., and a new Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute (chairman); Stephen F. Voorhees; R. H. Shreve; H. W. Corbett; C. C. Zantzinger; G. O. Totten (Secretary-General); Edwin Bergstrom; Louis A. Simon and Richard Southgate.





(Photograph from E. C. Pulbrook's "English Country Life and Work" (Batsford)  
Horningsham, Wiltshire, 1566

## THE ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST OF THE ENGLISH MEETING HOUSE

By ANDREW L. DRUMMOND, Ph.D.

Intelligent foreigners who visit England are impressed with her cathedrals and parish churches; they pass by unpromising-looking Nonconformist "chapels," hardly aware that in sequestered village and country town there are ancient meeting houses of rare charm that make friends with the landscape and are worthy of a place in "the English Heritage." These neglected sanctuaries are now receiving unexpected attention from architects. Mr. Hope Bagenal, a leading authority on acoustics, claims for the English meeting house æsthetic as well as practical qualities that deserve to be studied (JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 9 November 1935). And Mr. S. E. Dykes Bower, reviewing my *Church Architecture of Protestantism*, comments unfavourably on the large number of illustrations of what most people would consider fine examples of modern Gothic in England and America. "They are far less significant as archi-

itecture than many an obscure Carmel or Horeb in the side streets of a provincial town. It is to be hoped that this book may inspire someone to make a systematic study of early meeting houses; no service could better assist such a real renaissance of Protestant church architecture as the author hopes for and believes in" (*Architects' Journal*, 14 May 1935). There are fifty or sixty meeting houses of architectural interest, but every year some of these lose interest through alterations. The list could undoubtedly be expanded by anyone who could take time exploring adventurously and patiently—I suggest this research as a suitable thesis for students of architecture who would be prepared to measure and draw some of these old meeting houses and sketch their details. George Eyre Evans published his *Vestiges of Protestant Dissent* in 1897, but his survey is mainly confined to communion plate.



Friars Street, Ipswich, 1700

Many of the old Dissenting congregations have well-documented histories which give a sympathetic picture of their church life but yield only hints, here and there, of the appearance and condition of the fabric. I find it hard to resist the temptation of painting the historical background, but space-restriction is imperative. The Friends' meeting houses, so numerous in Cumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire, do not come into our picture; they might profitably be studied in conjunction with similar buildings in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Here we are mainly concerned with the churches of the Presbyterians, Unitarians and Congregationalists.

(i) Only a few buildings date prior to the Revolution of 1688. Among these are a thatched cottage-like sanctuary at Horningsham, Wilts, erected in 1566 by Scots masons then building Longleat House; "the Ancient Chapel of Toxteth" in a sequestered park near Liverpool (1618, reconstructed 1773), where Richard Mather first ministered before acquiring fame in New England; and a quaint Baptist Chapel up a lane behind Tewkesbury Abbey, with a well-preserved interior (1623). But the main body of Puritans who did not follow the gleam of the *Mayflower* remained within the Church of England as a "left wing." During the Commonwealth they had the use of the cathedrals and parish churches. When 2,000 Puritan clergy gave up their livings for conscience sake in 1662, their Cavalier persecutors forced them to worship in barns, granaries and private houses.

In cities where the Corporation was largely sympathetic to Dissenters they secured a meeting place e.g., the magnificent fifteenth-century Gothic Crosby Hall, London, kept in good condition by Presbyterians till their lease expired well on in the eighteenth century, damaged by subsequent tenants and subsequently restored through the exertions of the late Professor Geddes.\* The Halls of the London City Companies were sometimes fitted up for worship when Charles II surprised the reactionaries in power ("more royalist than the king") by granting an "Indulgence" to his Dissenting subjects. Tallow-Chandler's Hall was "a large handsome building adorned with columns and arches of the Tuscan Order." Salter's Hall, furnished with galleries and a high pulpit, is delineated in an old engraving of the "Salter's Hall Controversy" (1719), when a theological conference rent Nonconformity into a conservative and a liberal faction. "Non-subscribers" retired to the gallery. "You that are against persecution, come upstairs!" "Subscribers" remained in their pews. "You that are for declaring your faith in the doctrine of the Trinity, stay below!" A spate of pamphlets had stirred up not only ministers and deacons but apprentices and nursemaids.

So when a grudging Toleration was conceded to Dissenters at the Revolution of 1688 they had some

\* Of mediæval buildings once in Nonconformist hands (the Abbey Chapel, Kirkstead, Lincs; the "Black Friars," Canterbury; and the Abbey Chapel, Tavistock, Devon) only the last is still held by the Unitarians.

idea of the kind of building that would suit their worship. They started with the initial handicap of legal restriction, financial limitation (they had suffered from fines) and internal dissension (some still hoped for "Comprehension" within the National Church). In spite of legal protection, toleration was still insecure, especially in country districts where Tory squires ruled the roost. At Chinley, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, the builders as in Nehemiah's day "wrought with one hand and in the other held a weapon"; on the ivy-covered walls in that peaceful place among the hills you can still see traces of outside shutters for defence. Fortunately were Dissenters in places where the Lord of the Manor was their patron (as at Rivington, near Bolton, and Risley, near Warrington, Lancs). In the cities, "Church and King" mobs, Jacobite mobs and anti-Jacobin mobs periodically burnt down meeting houses during the eighteenth century. No wonder Non-conformists built their sanctuaries up lanes or side streets! Their retiring, domestic appearance was intentional; so also was the absence of a steeple. A graveyard was sometimes a necessity owing to Anglican monopoly of the parish churchyard.

(ii) The period between 1689 and 1720 was one of intensive meeting house building. During the reigns of William III and Queen Anne over a thousand sanctuaries were erected, fully half of them Presbyterian and the rest Congregational and Baptist. Built at great sacrifice and mainly within one generation they naturally approximate to a pattern. The Old Meeting, Norwich (Congregational, 1693), may be taken as typical, yet with a character of its own. It is a rectangular building of thin bricks, with two ranges of flat arched windows between Corinthian pilasters. The eaves are heavy and the hipped roof is of pantiles (so common a feature that in many districts Dissenters were commonly known as "Pantilers"). Norwich being a prosperous, progressive city, the windows are sashed instead of being leaded and diamond-paned (an innovation in 1693). The flat plaster ceiling rests on Ionic columns above the three-sided gallery and Doric columns below. As in the older Scottish Presbyterian tradition, the pulpit is not at the narrow end of the building but in the middle of the long side. Professor Ian Hannah says in his *Heart of East Anglia*: "The fittings are of the plainest and their materials of the best, monuments of the simplest bear blazoned arms and one or two inscriptions in Latin tell of the culture of the rest. In its imposing austerity, the old chapel speaks of a deep but simple faith. . . . The atmosphere seems so redolent of New England that even in Norwich one instinctively looks round for the pine trees of the forest." Actually, there is definite Dutch influence, for many of the members were refugees in Holland during the Stuart persecutions; the paving in front of the entrance is formed of genuine Dutch clinker pavements.

East Anglia is fortunate in possessing two other stately

meeting houses of this period that are well preserved; both were Presbyterian originally and are now tenanted by sparse Unitarian congregations. Friars Street, Ipswich (1700) is notable for its chaste doorways and oval windows with leading of delicate cobweb design. No photograph seems to bring out the charm of the interior—the mellow woodwork of panelled gallery fronts and corner staircases, the pulpit with fruit and flowers carved in deep relief (reminiscent of Grinling Gibbons), the noble chandeliers, the cool white plaster background. Another fine brick chapel is Churchgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds (1711), which fits perfectly into the setting of an old-fashioned country town of spacious squares and old coaching inns. The high canopied pulpit and galleries take us right back into the eighteenth century—if we can forget the inevitable innovations needed to convert a fair-sized building into a sanctuary adapted to the needs of about twenty hearers! If you would pay a pilgrimage to an old meeting house in picturesque decay, however, you should leave the busy stream of traffic that goes over the bridge of Newbury, Berkshire, and take the path by the sluggish English river. In the middle of a lovely garden you will find the Waterside Chapel (1697). The interior is certainly old-world, with peeling plaster of a chastened reddish hue: a two-decker pulpit with sounding-board



[Photograph by H. I. Jarman

Churchgate Unitarian Chapel, Bury St. Edmunds, 1711

stands between two large round-headed windows with the original glass set in small panes. Among the broken-down old pews is "an infants' pew"—a kind of rudimentary "children's corner"! There is a good solid Communion table with carved legs, apparently no longer used. Cheap Victorian choir stalls and a harmonium half-heartedly remind us that the old sanctuary is still used for monthly services.

There is nothing picturesque externally about Mary Street Chapel, Taunton, Somerset (1721, "General Baptist," now Unitarian). It has been coated with stucco in the most Philistine manner, but the interior is distinctly pleasing, graced by two oak columns of the Corinthian Order, complete from base to entablature. In most meeting houses, however, the twin pillars in the middle supporting the twin ridges of the roof are a clumsy makeshift. Wren had shown how galleries could be made organic in his London city churches, which were models of what a Protestant church should be as regards hearing and seeing. But with these models before them, Dissenters were apparently unwilling to support their ceilings with columns that played an effective part architecturally. Dampiet Street, Bridgwater (1688), was one of the few meeting houses to arrange four pillars so as to form aisles. It was also one of the few congregations to record carefully changes in the fabric. Notice the unusual hood over the door in the form of a shell (1729). At Crediton, Devon, there is a chapel dating from 1721 built of "Cob" (blocks of clay, a local way of building). It is a charming little interior—canopied pulpit and curious gallery posts shaped like balustrades. Rook Lane, Frome, Somerset (1707), stands alone among early meeting houses in having aspired to a shallow dome—a proposal abandoned on the ground of "ostentation," the usual hipped roof being used.

St. Saviourgate Chapel, York (1692), is exceptional in assuming the form of a Greek Cross; it is well-preserved internally, despite its dull exterior.

Anyone who has turned to that excellent survey *The Victorians and their Books*, by Amy Cruse, will be likely to have suspicions confirmed that the Dissenting chapel was an extremely dull and repressive institution; Mark Rutherford and Mrs. Oliphant certainly make it clear that any suggestion of the beautiful is far removed from "Tanner's Lake" and "Salem Chapel."

Yet Mrs. Gaskell, author of the inimitable *Cranford*, gives a delightful description of the sanctuary of her childhood in her novel *Ruth* (chap. XIV). Brook Street Unitarian Chapel, Knutsford, Cheshire (1689), was built just after the Revolution, when Dissenters were still afraid of attracting attention, in the days of Matthew Henry, the commentator who often preached there. In the peaceful graveyard, with its lilacs, laburnums, elms and worn gravestones, rises the chapel with its uneven roof and picturesque outside stairs leading to the galleries at each end of the building. The casement

windows, of heavy-leaded diamond-shaped panes, produced "a green gloom, not without its solemnity within. . . . The walls were whitewashed and were recipients of the shadows of the beauty without; on their 'white plains' the tracery of the ivy might be seen, now stirred by the sudden flight of some little bird." Mrs. Gaskell was glad "that the congregation had been too poor to rebuild it, or new face it in George the Third's time." But six years after writing *Ruth* she had the mortification of learning that the rough-hewn oak woodwork had been torn out and replaced by heavy dark fittings in the style of 1859. Even to-day, the old atmosphere is not entirely lost. Similar in plan and general appearance are chapels of mellow brick at Dean Row, six miles from Stockport (1693) and at Macclesfield (King Edward Street, 1689). They seem to have been built by the same architect.

(iii) Soon after 1720 the building impulse spent itself. Nonconformity lost more in some ways than the Church of England by the ebb of religious enthusiasm. Old parish churches, emptied by fox-hunting and hard-drinking parsons, waited the turn of the tide and the recovery of religion. Old meeting houses, the "cause" failing, were simply closed down. In spite of greater security under the Hanoverian regime, there were constant complaints of "the decay of the Dissenting interest." Among the gentry, the old Dissenting families died out or were absorbed into the Established Church. That these families were more numerous and influential than was generally supposed Dr. E. D. Bebb proves by statistics in his *Nonconformity and Social and Economic Life, 1660-1800* (Epworth Press, 1935). In spite of excellent "Academies" which kept England's intellect alive when Oxford and Cambridge were at their lowest ebb, exclusion from the ancient Universities led inevitably to a certain provincialism in outlook. The rising generation of Dissenters were accustomed to meagre culture and a lower social status. The Presbyterians, comprising at least half of "the Dissenting Interest" in 1700, had sunk to one-twentieth in 1800. Presbyteries were lacking except in Lancashire and Cheshire and congregations became isolated units, their affairs often managed by irresponsible trustees. As ministers drifted into arid intellectualism (Arminianism, Arianism and ultimately Unitarianism) congregations melted away.

The orthodox elements either became Congregational or "held on" till rejuvenated by Scottish influence in the nineteenth century. But the Unitarians continued to hold the property of their Presbyterian forefathers, though their tenure was insecure till confirmed by the "Dissenters' Chapels Act" of 1844. Some of their congregations had an "Open Trust" constitution without doctrinal conditions beyond the fact that a meeting house was for "Protestant Dissenters" or simply for "the Public Worship of God." Mr. R. P. Jones, M.A.(Oxon), the leading Unitarian architect



to-day, thinks that had this law been passed a century earlier there would have been an efflorescence of excellent building in his denomination. This is quite possible as the more cultured, wealthier Presbyterians tended to Unitarianism and had a taste for dignity and order in worship long before orthodox Dissenters troubled about such matters.

One of the few Congregational meeting houses of architectural interest is in the attractive town of Lyme Regis, on the South Coast. It was built by John Whitty (architect, foreman, joiner and minister in one) between 1750 and 1755 and, as the old record says, will "be allowed by all to do honour to his taste." It does not do honour to the taste of the present generation to leave the elaborate sounding board in a disused gallery along with the carved urn that surmounts it. Elevations and plans by Mr. Austin Durst [F.] may be seen in *The Builder*, 21 April 1922. As the eighteenth century wore on, not many new meeting houses of interest were erected. George's Meeting, Exeter (1760), has a fine pulpit with an unusually exuberant Baroque canopy, but the interior has no particular merit and the exterior is simply dull. One of the largest Unitarian churches is Lewin's Mead, Bristol (1791). It reflects the influence of the Adam brothers in its sophistication and urbanity. No pantiled or slated roof is clumsily obtruded. Gable and cornice are severely classical. The masonry on the ground floor is "rusticated" and the massive effect is relieved by a pleasant little rounded porch with Ionic columns. The windows are grouped in threes, with a fanlight above them. The interior is spacious and dignified, complete with original pulpit and pews. There is another late-classical chapel at Bridport, Dorset (1794); it is a small, simple building, but pleasing, with an unspoilt interior.

The greatest achievement of eighteenth-century Non-conformist architecture is undoubtedly the Octagon Chapel, Norwich (1754-6). The polygonal plan was an innovation, though we do read of a Bridgwater building destroyed in 1683: "The Mittag house was made rown like a cock-pit." When Dr. John Taylor's influential congregation decided to build a new chapel they wanted a temple that would express in appropriate architecture the humane and advanced theology of their minister—"a mere Christian," not a sectary. Instead of entrusting the matter to one of their own body, they held a competition and required the three aspirants to construct models. The "Moddle" of Thomas Ivory, builder and timber-merchant, was approved by the committee "and ordered to be put into execution immediately" (£5,000). He had already designed the Methodist chapel in Bishopsgate. Ivory's talent has been fully recognised by S. J. Waring in his *Georgian Norwich and its Builders* (Jarrold, Norwich). As an architect, he was abreast of the knowledge of his day and may have been aware of the marked trend in Germany and Holland towards concentrated church

planning, the use of the circle and the polygon in a *Zentralkirche* ideal.

Norwich was a progressive commercial city at this time in touch with the Continent. The cathedral circle was sleepy and conservative but across the river active life flowed in Colegate. There, a stone's throw from the Old Meeting and the Quaker Meeting, rose the new Octagon, set well back from the street. Externally, it was rather a bald brick building with round-headed sashed windows and a small portico, the roof rising to a point. Internally, it is a most successful union of the auditorium ideal and architectural effect. Like Wren's St. Stephen's, Walbrook (1672), it achieves both unity and variety within a comparatively small area. The cupola is sustained by round arches resting on eight fluted Corinthian columns (each a single tree trunk), behind which the gallery extends right round the interior. The roof, which one can only examine by climbing through a trap-door in the ceiling, is a unique construction.

"In the centre stands an upright king-post, into which are fitted eight horizontal beams, the end of each resting on the top of one of the eight pillars of the chapel. Radiating from the king-post are timbers slanting to other posts standing on the horizontal beams and from these posts other timbers slant to the roof. The king-post, which stands over the highest point of the domed ceiling, looks like a forest tree growing on the top of a little hill."

The Octagon Chapel reached the summit of its influence by 1800, when its choir and organ rivalled the cathedral and its congregation included famous literary and artistic families like the Martineaus and Opies. So admirably is the building planned for congregational worship that to-day even a small congregation does not look "lost." Unfortunately, the elegant high pulpit which stood at one of the columns was removed to make way for a clumsy rostrum in 1888. Incidentally, the columns are now painted blue, but this harmonises surprisingly well with the cream-coloured walls and dark woodwork.

Wesley admired the Octagon when he visited Norwich. "The inside is finished in the highest taste and is as clean as any nobleman's saloon. The Communion table is fine mahogany; the very latches of the pew doors are polished brass. How can it be thought that the coarse old Gospel should find admission here?" Practical convenience probably accounted for Wesley's liking for the octagon plan rather than æsthetic instinct, for the conditions that he laid down for chapel-building were: no tub-pulpits, no seats with backs, no family pews and separation of the sexes! Whitefield's famous London tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, has long since disappeared, but is familiar through engravings—a quaint octagon with a roof terminating in a turret. Generally, octagon chapels were associated with a liberal theology, e.g., Adrian Street Unitarian Church, Dover (1820). At Liverpool one was specially built as the shrine of a brand new "Rational Liturgy"



(Photograph by S. A. Chandler & Co., Ltd.

"George's Meeting" (Unitarian) Exeter, 1760

(1763-76). Anglican octagons appeared at Bath (now Mallett's antique shop) and Exeter (Bedford Chapel, 1791). Circular churches followed at Shrewsbury (St. Chad's, 1792) and Newcastle-on-Tyne (All Saints, 1828).

(iv) The beginning of the nineteenth century saw a marked decline in ecclesiastical architecture in which Church and Dissent shared. Wren's successors (Hawkesmoor, Gibbs and Archer) had continued his tradition with vigour, but in the second half of the eighteenth century new churches tended to be meagre oblong boxes, with a plain portico at one end crowned by a stumpy belfry; the plastered interior was filled with high pews and galleries, and the Communion table, in a shallow alcove, was frequently obscured by a "three-decker" pulpit. Godwin, in his *Churches of London* (c. 1830), has an engraving of the interior of St. Sepulchre's, a Wren church "improved" by the installation of an enormous fan-shaped sounding-board above the central pulpit, twelve feet in diameter. Even in St. Paul's Cathedral the pulpit was moved to a central position—"in the new-fangled way," remarked a curate in 1804, "completely blotting out all view of the Altar" (q. by Wickham Legg, *English Church Life from the Restoration to the Tractarian Movement*, p. 148). If such was the lead from the Church of England, it was

not surprising that the level of Dissenting architecture was low. This was disastrous, however, if one bears in mind that there was no more complaint about "the decay of the Dissenting interest." Dissent numbered only 5 per cent. of the population of England in 1700. By 1800 it had increased to 25 per cent. and by the middle of the century to nearly 50 per cent. The Industrial Revolution was rapidly shifting the population of England from the South to the hitherto undeveloped North. Methodism, the new Dissent, was more mobile than either the old Dissent or the Church of England. It readily appealed to the imagination of the workers in industrial centres and gave them invaluable training in self-discipline and citizenship which prevented the trade unions from developing revolutionary tendencies.

Architecturally, however, this merely produced a mushroom growth of brick and stucco chapels designed to provide a maximum number of sittings at a minimum cost. Apart from the fact that Methodism started economically and socially from the bottom, it must be remembered that the earlier "chapels" (a name that replaced "meeting house") were built solely as preaching-stations subsidiary to the parish churches, which people were supposed to attend for liturgy and sacrament. Even so, Wesley's "New Room" in the Horsefair, Bristol (1739), is pleasing in its simplicity and has recently been restored. Another good restoration is the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel at Bath (1765), now known as Trinity Presbyterian Church. Here Wesley and Whitefield preached to all sorts and conditions of men, including bishops, who could hear them unobserved in a small panelled nook known as the "Nicodemus' corner." Two reading desks may still be seen; Horace Walpole, the aesthete, called them "my eagles"—perhaps because Lady Huntingdon had them copied from an Athenian sculpture in his possession: that most Evangelical of ladies no doubt esteemed eagles as symbols of the speed and power of a world-wide Gospel. The old building is a pleasant blend of the classical tradition and the "Gothick" then coming into vogue.

The Greek Revival set its mark on the England of the early nineteenth century in literature and the arts. But as far as ecclesiastical architecture was concerned there was little to show beyond that combination of Hellenic replicas, St. Pancras, London (Inwood, 1819). There were a few innocuous Greek Revival chapels in London suburbs symbolically appropriate for rationalistic Unitarians, but hardly for the typical Evangelical Non-conformists of the day, who "hebraised" (in Matthew Arnold's phrase); "Thy sons, O Zion, against thy sons, O Greece!" (Zechariah, 9; 13). The gulf between popular religious life and architectural scholarship may be illustrated by the fact that cabmen in Brighton used to point out the New Road Chapel as a synagogue, mistaking the Greek inscription on the portico (Romans 16; 27) for Hebrew! Yet the





DISTRIBUTION MAP OF ENGLISH MEETING HOUSES

façade (1820) was a painstaking replica of the Temple of Theseus in Millar's *Ancient Architecture*. Even though pedantry was seldom carried as far as this, cold classicism destroyed the domestic tradition of the meeting house. Colonnades without a southern sun darkened the interior, which was not warmed by the cheerful tones of the woodwork usual in earlier chapels. (Greek decorative detail is too minute in design and too delicate in relief to be effective in wood—it has to be executed in plaster and afterwards painted.) It was the natural craving after colour that in the middle of the nineteenth century led to "fresco-ing," "veneering" and other cheap methods of enrichment facilitated by new industrial processes. Deacons thought it smart to make deal look like oak and plaster like marble; Ruskin, who was brought up a "Proprietary" chapel, was later to thunder against such falsehood with all the fervour of a prophet. Unfortunately, the Gothic Revival afforded new opportunities of meeting the demand for the "picturesque"—pinnacles, battlements and sham vaulting. Mill Hill Unitarian Chapel, Leeds (1848), the first Nonconformist church to have a chancel, led the way to a better understanding of Gothic as constructive and not merely ornamental. But the typical Victorian chapel was a confused attempt to combine an auditorium plan with Gothic, Romanesque or Byzantine details. About the last meeting house of any vigour is a massive square building in Wakefield, Yorks, with ZION inscribed in huge letters on the gable; it somehow reflects the solid, downright Yorkshire character. The interior was austere enough in 1844, but better than after the banal "improvements" of half a century later.

New industrial processes killed the honest craftsmanship that made the old meeting houses so genuine and pleasant. The utilitarian spirit combined with false romanticism to rob the historic sanctuaries of their charm. Just as Gothic Revivalists ruined many of Wren's London city churches by attempting to make them more "ecclesiastical," "improvers" inserted tinted glass, installed pitch-pine pews and gloried in the "encaustic tiles" of the church furniture shops. They pulled down eighteenth-century chandeliers in favour of gas standards, ripped out carved sounding boards and even substituted low rostrums for historic pulpits. The pulpit was often needlessly removed from the middle of the long side to the centre of the "east end." Where a central aisle existed it was abolished in order to provide a few extra seats, thus giving the building a "wood-yard" appearance. Worse still, the organ pipes and choir were removed from their proper place (in both the English and Continental traditions, Catholic and Protestant) in the back gallery to a loft

immediately behind the pulpit and in full view of the congregation. Fortunate were those Unitarian congregations too poor or too conservative to make structural arrangements until a new generation had arisen with truer discernment. Examples of good recent restorations by Mr. Ronald P. Jones [F.], are Westgate Chapel, Lewes (1699) and St. Thomas' Chapel, Ringwood, Hants (1727). Ringwood, a moderate-sized building, has an organic ceiling design often used by Wren, but less common in meeting houses. From the main barrel vault branch off a series of minor vaults supported by oak columns rising from the floor, and carrying the gallery fronts on their way up (*v. The Inquirer*, 27 June 1936).

It is interesting to trace in congregational histories changes in the environment and furnishings of the meeting house. At Chinley, Derbyshire (1711) we find chained books, to be read "between sermons," as well as a pioneer Hymn Board with the inscription:—

"Musick alone with sudden charms

Can bind ye wandering hearts and calm ye troubled mind."

One of the treasures of Ringwood is a rare lacquered pendulum clock (*c.* 1770, when this kind of *chinoiserie* was in fashion), placed like many others in churches and other public buildings to avoid Pitt's tax on timepieces (1797). At Bridgwater in 1699 we find the seats sold, the separation of the sexes being marked; gradually they were converted into pews and on the death of an owner allotted to the next of kin.

Elder Yard, Chesterfield (1694), records the march of time in connection with its fabric. We learn that in 1774 the windows were hung with green curtains and the pews cushioned and lined inside with baize. The landscaping of the churchyard is undertaken; "a quantity of spruce, firs and poplars" were planted, 1785-8. In 1818 the pulpit was moved from the middle of the long side to the east end and in the accounts the chapel is referred to for the first time as "Unitarian" instead of "Presbyterian" (on the strength of an "Open Trust" calling merely for "religious worship"). In 1821 an organ and choir loft were added. In 1838 an oak Communion table was purchased (£1 15s. 6d.). In 1862 a new organ was placed in the middle of a chancel and removed to the side in 1896, when choir stalls, Communion table and reredos were installed. The wood of the box-pews being made into "slips." In 1927 a lectern, prayer desk and other furnishings were dedicated. (Historical Sketch by Rev. D. W. Robson.)

An interesting study would be a comparison of the meeting house evolving on different lines in England and New England.

## LIST OF ENGLISH MEETING HOUSES

(by no means exhaustive)

Manchester. Cross Street Chapel (1694), rebuilt 1715 with Government aid after being burnt by Jacobites. The oldest church in Manchester after the cathedral and probably the oldest Free Church in Lancashire. Exterior dull. Contains a fine three-decker pulpit and valuable Communion plate, etc. Mrs. Gaskell's husband ministered to a large congregation here in the Victorian period.

Chowbent (Atherton), Lanes (1722), a large plain meeting house, well preserved.

Tottlebank Baptist Chapel (1700), a remote sanctuary five miles from Ulverston, in the Lake District. Communion table. Minute Book, pitch-pipe, etc., dating from 1669.

Stannington, Yorks, Underbank Chapel (1742). A finely proportioned stone meeting house, homelike yet dignified.

Wakefield, Yorks, Westgate Chapel (1753). Opposite L.N.E.R. station. A pleasant exterior, local brick. Interior "improved" 1881.

Lydgate Chapel, five miles from Huddersfield (1694, rebuilt 1768). Interior preserves its old atmosphere with canopied oak pulpit and reading-desk. In a recess under the Communion table are 3 vols of Tillotson's sermons, secured by chains long enough to admit of the books being placed on it.

Sheffield. Compare Upper Chapel (1699), a dignified but cold urban edifice, with Fulwood (1728), a simple chapel on the outskirts recently restored. The village "stocks" for malefactors are now in the church grounds.

Leicester. Great Meeting (1708), much altered; fine ceiling with octagonal raised centre.

Hinkley, Leics, Great Meeting (1722). On each side of the 1685 pulpit are curious arched recesses (now covered with trees in tapestry) built for the students of Rev. J. Jennings, the first minister, who kept an Academy. Jennings was a pupil of Dr. Doddridge, the hymnologist, whose associations are preserved in Doddridge Congregational Church, Northampton (1695), a plain building of local ironstone from the demolished Norman Castle nearby.

Warwick and Stourbridge have late eighteenth-century Unitarian chapels that retain much of their old atmosphere, though modified to suit liturgical services. Kidderminster (New Meeting) of the same period has been badly "Gothicised" in the Victorian era. Richard Baxter's fine seventeenth-century pulpit in the vestry is a standing rebuke to a degenerate age.

Shrewsbury Unitarian Chapel was reconstructed in 1839, but the interior, with its panelled walls and high-up windows, has "atmosphere." Coleridge preached here 1798, when Hazlitt trudged ten miles through the mud

to hear him and "walked home on air." Darwin worshipped here and is commemorated by a tablet.

Bristol. Compare Penn Street Tabernacle (1739), where Whitefield preached, with Brunswick Congregational Church (1834), a good building for the period. The first marriage in a Nonconformist Church was solemnised in Brunswick, the first day after the Act came into operation (13 July 1837).

Bath, Trim Street Unitarian Chapel (1795) is rather secular late Georgian. The decoration running round the arched space behind the gallery is an acanthus design, showing the influence of the Greek Revival, which had begun to make itself felt in fashionable resorts. A renovation of 1860 does not improve the interior.

Maidstone, Kent, Earl Street Unitarian Chapel (1736). A dignified interior with good woodwork. Hazlitt's father ministered here.

Walpole, near Halesworth, Suffolk (1647), is a good example of a (Congregational) village meeting house in the domestic style. At Roxton, Bedfordshire, there is a quaint thatched chapel (Congregational, 1806).

London has few vestiges of the old Dissent and little can be gleaned architecturally from books on its meeting houses by W. Wilson (1808) and G. H. Pike (1870). When leases expired new chapels were built in the suburbs. The only prominent Nonconformist Church in the City is the City Temple, associated with Joseph Parker—an expensive but tasteless mid-Victorian building. Wesley's Chapel, City Road, has exerted much influence on Methodist architecture. But as a "Cathedral of Methodism" it has undergone much "enrichment" since 1778. The Holy Table is still in an alcove behind the high pulpit as in many eighteenth-century Anglican churches. The elm-shaded meeting house out at Newington Green must have looked attractive in the time of Isaac Watts, Defoe and Dr. Price; but the growth of London has changed all that.

In the provinces a good many old meeting houses have lost character, e.g., Deptford General Baptist. Sparse Unitarian congregations find a large and ancient chapel a heavy responsibility and are tempted to sell and rebuild. Thus, Great Meeting, Coventry (1700), was recently demolished. Even chapels associated with great names (e.g., Moulton, near Northampton—William Carey) have little architectural interest. Matthew Henry's (Chester) pulpit is now in the museum of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. The Baptist chapel where Robert Hall preached (Belvoir Street, Leicester) is an unusual early nineteenth-century building. Bunyan Meeting, Bedford (adjoining the Bunyan Museum), is quite a dignified place of worship, but of no special significance apart from its associations. The ancient timber Moot Hall in Elstow, Bunyan's village, was long used for Baptist services and is still well preserved.

# THE RIGHTS OF LEISURE

BY A. J. SYMONS

*A lecture delivered at the Health, Sport and Fitness Exhibition at the R.I.B.A.*

*The drawings are by Hugh Casson [A.]*



In rising before you I feel that my position resembles that of a dodo speaking to the would-be writers of the label on his showcase in an exhibition of stuffed birds. I feel that though I am not yet extinct you will, perhaps, think that I ought to be. For I appear before you to confess, with an almost treasonably Russian frankness, to the terrible crime of not being a sportsman. And I must confess further that I shall probably never make use of any of the stadiums, gymnasiums, swimming pools or youth hostels so admirably depicted in the photographs upstairs. I belong to a class for which the architectural profession has, as the Americans say, no push button; first, I am a book collector, and so need space; second, I am a lover of good wine, and so need a cellar; and third, I like good food, and so need a kitchen. I am, I repeat, a dodo who is not yet extinct, and who comes to sing his death-song as melodiously as he can in your ear.

I hope I shall not seem ungrateful to those who have invited me to-day when I remind you that this admirable exhibition, excellent in its conception and in its arrangement, is an incomplete solution of the crying problem of leisure. It may be, of course, that to the members of this audience leisure is not a problem in any way. It may be that you are comfortably situated in substantial houses with adequate cellars, convenient kitchens and a sufficiency of well-arranged sitting-rooms and well-ventilated bedrooms, with two marble bathrooms and a hot-water system that really works. In that case you doubtless have a credit balance at the bank, a highly paid and congenial job, an extremely handsome wife and a perfect constitution. But in those events you do not belong to the majority and this exhibition was not arranged for you.

Nearly ten years ago I was forced to the conclusion that it was impossible for me to live comfortably in London unless some miracle endowed me with an unworked-for fortune; and having no unexpected

uncles, I therefore retreated to one of those country villages where there is no gas, no water and no electric light, but in which I found all the space I needed to use my leisure profitably for the price of a single room in Paddington. Fortunately, my main exercise has always been taken in field walks and walking tours, so that I have been able to maintain a reasonable fitness of body despite the lack of any of those places of organised sport which we are promised for the future. And, meantime, I have thanked my stars for my good fortune; for month by month I have watched the greatest city in the world sliding down an architectural inclined plane, with an ever-increasing momentum, towards the bottomless pit of the minimum life.

The social historian of the future, if there are any historians in the future, cannot fail to be astounded at the nerveless acquiescence of London's population in the continuous fall in their architectural standard of living. To-day, every mews and stable in London is an eligible residence; the artisan dwellings of Chelsea are painted up as smart small homes for the upper middle class; and everywhere we see rising the cliff-like prisons in which our children, if they work in London, are to be incarcerated.

The Englishman's home used to be called his castle. In London it is fast becoming his cell; a rather comfortable, an almost padded cell, but still a cell. And, pursuing the analogy, it might be said that it is proposed in this exhibition to improve the exercise ground for the prisoners. We must certainly be thankful for any concession we can wring from our reluctant gaolers. Sports fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums—by all means. But let us not make the mistake of thanking them too heartily for these distractions or they will persist in the mistake of thinking that better exercise yards are what the prisoners really want. And they are not. What they really want is to be let out.

Who can foresee the end of this continual contraction



of the space in which the ordinary man lives and amuses himself? The present stage was sharply brought home to me a week ago, when I visited for the first time the fifth-story place of confinement of an old friend who has just begun a term in one of the more expensive London gaols. The kitchen was a kitchenette, the shoe cupboard was the hall, the sitting-room was the dining-room, the balcony was the garden, and two rival radios from the next door cells contended for the prisoner's attention. This was grim enough, and a pathetic example of progress backwards. But contraction will not end there. Already there are flats consisting of a single room, an ingeniously arranged care-free cell for the service of the minimum life. Is there any reason to doubt that, failing some unexpected change, the day will come when these will be the rule rather than the exception?

Whatever may be said concerning the economic necessity of the minimum flat, of its trouble-saving compensations, of its advantages to the bachelor or city worker, one thing at least can hardly be denied concerning them; that with a few inconsiderable exceptions they are a restraining influence upon family life, and that they limit the employment of leisure to amusements which can be followed elsewhere or which require no space. Which of these is the graver evil from the national point of view I am not called upon to decide. The title I have chosen for this random address is "The Rights of Leisure"; and it is with the limitations of leisure imposed increasingly upon us to-day that I wish to deal.

First, I must remind you of what leisure is. The phrase "A man of leisure" is frequently taken to mean "a man with nothing to do," but leisure is not idleness; it is an active state. The dictionary definition is

"freedom or opportunity to do something"; "an opportunity afforded by unoccupied time"; and it is in this sense that I use the word. Leisure is self-chosen activity, and as such it is, perhaps, the most important of all the factors which make for individual happiness as well as fitness.

There is a school of Utopians, the most prominent of whom is Mr. Eric Gill, who hold that a man should be satisfied in and by his work. And so he should. But is it likely, is it possible for the majority to-day, or in as much of the future as we can see, or hear, or dare, to look at? Alas, on the contrary; the majority are bound to uncongenial jobs, stereotyped work, uninspiring labours which yield little or no mental pleasure. What compensations can they find in the minimum flat? What opportunities for more congenial effort? What encouragement for that self-development which is the most satisfying of all pursuits? The wireless licences are multiplied, the cinema and theatre queues are lengthened and the open roads more and more congested by refugees from the minimum life.

But the consequences do not stop there. Denied even a kitchenette (as he will be before long) the flat-dweller will be driven to choose between the restaurant, which he cannot afford, and the tin. What a choice, between insolvency and dyspepsia!

Some time ago I interviewed an important official in connection with an attempt to raise the standard of country inns. His reply was as illuminating as it was depressing. Motorists, he told me, for the most part live in circumstances which prevent them from acquiring any real experience of good cooking. It is, therefore, useless to offer them what they cannot appreciate. They are used to food from tins in their flats and they are quite content with similar fare when it is offered to them elsewhere. In his view it was unnecessary to offer anything better than the can can provide.

And not only are the joys of personal cooking, one of the most repaying of all hobbies, shut off from the ordinary man. For cellar, if he be a wine drinker, he must rely on his wine merchants' courtesy. More likely he falls back on the unchanging, standardised whisky of the stores. For books, if he be a reader, he must borrow and not own, for there is little space for bookshelves in the modern dwelling. The time may come, indeed, when he will be denied the pleasures of individual possession completely. Already in the more advanced flats clocks are fitted, and so are refrigerators, divan beds, electric lights, wireless cabinets, wardrobes and cocktail cupboards. The tenant may still choose the colour of his walls and curtains, but when carpets are included in the inventory of landlord's fixtures even that privilege may be taken away. Lest this should seem exaggeration, let me say that a month ago a landlord applied to the courts for the eviction of a tenant who had put up curtains of a different colour



from those specified in the lease and was successful in his claim.

I do not wish my architectural friends, and particularly our distinguished chairman, whose personality and work I have admired for more than ten years, to regard me as an unreasonable caviller at circumstances which are not of their creation, but are the outcome, as I am told, of inevitable economic causes. But I do not believe that they are inevitable. "Inevitable" is the most overworked and most misused word in our vocabulary. It is inevitable, I was told by one of your members last week, that not a single small house should be left in urban London. It is inevitable that the Bloomsbury squares should be destroyed. It is inevitable that rents should go higher and ceilings be lower. I do not for a moment believe that any of these things are inevitable. They may happen; if no steps are taken to stop them it is even *probable* that they will happen; but they are not inevitable.

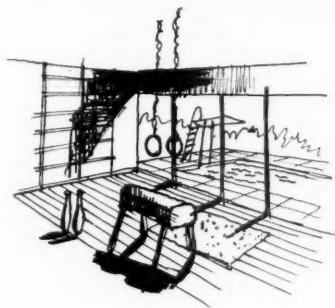
The principal reason why the rebuilding of London is taking the form that it is taking is the rise in land values. But it is surely pertinent to ask, to whom is the land becoming more valuable? Not to the users of it; not to those who are forced to pay more than they can afford for unsatisfactory and diminishing accommodation. Let us realise quite clearly what is happening. We, the consumers, are being forced to accept less and less for our money because estate agents, ground landlords and speculators, working together, have been able to effect what is virtually a monopoly in the remaking of London. The amenities handed down to us by former generations are at the mercy of financiers who are able to exact the highest return from every eligible site by erecting the greatest number of the smallest flats. It is not sufficient to devise a national fitness plan for the alleviation of the ills which will infallibly be caused by the lowered standard of accommodation offered to us. What is needed is a plan for London whereby its development is controlled; whereby the increase in land values ensures to the benefit of the public as well as the proprietor. Little as State interference in the working of private enterprise is to be welcomed, it must surely be apparent to all except those who benefit by the existing state of affairs that piecemeal effort has been and is likely to be inadequate or even disastrous. And in any event, State interference in this rebuilding is already an established fact. We have town-planning Acts which restrict the height and style of building. We do not permit private enterprise to make our bridges over the Thames. They are a civic responsibility. Is the remaking of our city less a civic responsibility? Since national planning is the keyword of this exhibition, let us consider this flat problem from a national standpoint. The moment we do so the answer becomes apparent. Hundreds of millions of pounds are being spent injudiciously, to the detriment of the public which is paying them. For in the long

run it is the public which pays. Little as the flat dweller realises it, he is paying week by week for the buildings which he will never own. His rent includes not only interest on the capital which his landlord has invested, but also the capital itself, which is amortised over 20 or 30 years. By that time his building may be useless for its purpose. But, if so, it will have been paid for by his tenants and he will be left to profit once more by a new rise in land values.

I may seem to be straying beyond the limits of my subject in thus dilating upon national planning; but I am not. Leisure is limited by living conditions; free time is valuable in proportion to the uses to which it can be put. Limit the architectural scale and leisure is instantly limited thereby. A man in a small room cannot enjoy himself as much as a man in a big one. He cannot hang pictures on the walls or own as many books, or as many objects of interest, or receive as many friends, or breathe as much fresh air when the window is closed. The rights of leisure include a more comfortable dwelling than anything which is at present open to the man of modest means in London. They include space, comfort and convenience. Each word is almost a mockery. For space we have rooms 14 x 12; for







comfort we have perpetual noise from the street and from the adjoining apartments; for convenience we have conditioned air and kitchenettes. I repeat, we are the witnesses of a process of reduction in the amenities of London life which is gathering impetus while we watch. The future of this great city will be decided during the next thirty years. Is it to be left to the haphazard, inefficient, wasteful development that we have so far seen, which will leave it one of the ugliest capitals in the world, or is a plan to be adopted which will restore its dignity as a city and its conveniences to its citizens?

Nor is this finance-engineered onslaught upon leisure the only conspiracy of its kind. Not every Londoner lives in flats, minimum or otherwise. The alternative surrounds us everywhere. We are encircled by post-war housing estates which in the aggregate must have involved an expenditure during the past 20 years not of hundreds but of thousands of millions of pounds. Heaven may forgive those who built these slums of the future, but the Royal Institute of British Architects ought not to. Badly built, badly designed, hideous to look at, the new suburbs are a monumental demonstration of human ignorance and greed. And even so the standard steadily declines. Competition has reduced the price to the unlucky buyer by lowering the quality of material and labour employed almost to the point of scandal. And here, again, the burden is borne by the public. The long-established English tradition of personal ownership, which makes the conception of a flat so repugnant to the ordinary man, has provided a rich opportunity for what is euphemistically known as the building society. The early days of rail-road speculation are the nearest parallel to the post-war mania which has transformed the environs of London into an eyesore which stretches in almost every direction for any distance up to 20 miles.

If ever I am privileged to speak in this Institute again I shall cast my remarks in the form of a three-act play. In the first act the impoverished landowner will be seen selling his acres to a speculator, who is buying them with money borrowed from a building society.

In the second the speculator will be observed selling the acres bought with building society money to a building contractor who is purchasing with money from the same source. And in the third you will see the working-man paying down £25 and obtaining the house that Jack built—through the aid of a building society!

Apart from the discomfort which these new suburbs impose upon the traveller through them, they are likely to have a disastrously bad effect on the architectural conceptions of the future generation. For it is the unhappy fact that the hundreds of thousands who dwell in these detached or semi-detached horrors are proud of them. The force of example has falsified their sense of taste and building dignity, so that the very features which give most pain to those who have any sense of architectural decency are the very things that most delight the resident in "Ereweare," "Cosyhome," or the rest of the oddly named dens in which the citizens of the future are being brought up.

If this process continues, leisure in the sense in which it has been understood and enjoyed for the last two hundred years will cease to be expected or desired. Already the sense of property is being undermined. We are being encouraged to believe that material possessions are a burden; that it is better to live without responsibility, free from the trammels imposed by the necessity of domestic service. The conception of a family house, in which generations succeed each other in comfortable enjoyment of a home which has been added to and improved year after year and decade after decade, now survives only in the remoter country districts. Everywhere the break up of estates and large holdings proceeds without ceasing. The road from London to Chelmsford, like the road from London to the south coast, is lined with tasteless dwellings filled with individuals who are fast becoming cinema-watching, football-watching, wireless-fed automatons.

It is only necessary to turn back to any Victorian novel to recapture the sense of leisure and to realise how much we have already lost. Leisure, self-chosen activity, was the condition of life to which all those who could not enjoy it aspired. We laugh now at the Victorian ladies with their needlework, their painting, their music and the rest of their accomplishments. We no longer expect our statesmen to translate Homer, like Gladstone, or write novels, like Disraeli, in their leisure hours (though Mr. Winston Churchill remains a shining example to the contrary). For as the space in which we live contracts, as our leisure contracts, our minds contract, too. These multifarious interests demanded room and time. Unless we strike for them, we shall lose both. I am not alone in feeling this. Nothing is more damning to the present system than the unanimity with which the flat dwellers, when they can afford it, flee from their electric clocks, concealed

lights, central heating and "service," to take refuge in a converted country cottage, with few conveniences, but with the enormous comfort of space, in which they can enjoy that slow passage of the hours which is the essence of leisurely activity. Just in time we are becoming conscious of what we are losing, and so the publishers' lists are full of books on the joys of the country life and on the arts of cookery. Even Mr. Beverley Nichols has become a gardener; and every other inhabitant of Sussex, as it seems, has written or is about to write a book to extol his adopted county.

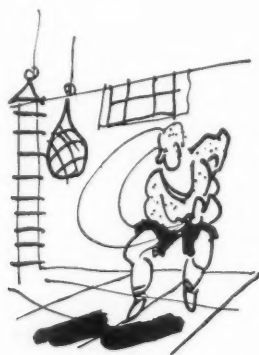
Will this nostalgic, last-minute looking backward save us from the mental mechanisation with which we are threatened? It depends upon ourselves. Each of us can effect his own cure, no doubt; but we must do more; we must be the means of instruction to those who still remain in darkness, unwitting of space and leisure.

I hope that my words will not be taken as obscurantist or reactionary, or that it will be supposed that it is my wish to put the clock back. No one could realise more clearly than I do that we live in a transitional age and that the new materials and the new methods now at the service of the architect demand new forms and new treatment. Queen Anne is dead and so is the Queen Anne style in architecture. But even while we consider what is to be done, while we engage in academic battles of style, the pickaxe of the demolisher is at work on what is best of remaining London, and the builders and their moneyed backers spread wider the spider's web of their development. Who will be the David to go forth against this Goliath?

I began by comparing myself to a dodo; I hope I shall offend no one if I prolong the image by comparing the architectural profession to an ostrich. Many architects realise these circumstances perfectly well, but

in some miraculous way they have persuaded themselves that it is no concern of theirs. An unnatural division has established itself in their minds between architecture and building. What is done on a large scale, and is commendable, is architecture; what is done on a large or a small scale which is bad is merely building. It is natural that individual architects who are conscious that they are doing good work should hold this view. But history will not hold it. Just as we look back at the eighteenth century as a great building age, conscious that, apart from the Adams, the Levertons and the Soanes, there were hundreds of lesser and now anonymous upholders of an excellent tradition, so the observing eye of the future will confound together all the architectural activities now proceeding and will probably say bluntly that the age of taste was succeeded by the age of hash.

But not "inevitably." Even the consummation which is impending can be averted if the architectural profession unites in recognising the strength of the forces arrayed against it. Have you considered, for instance, why the Press is so apathetic to the process of bad "development"? Because the speculative building trade spends hundreds of thousands (yes, hundreds of thousands) of pounds annually in crying their wares to the public through the medium of newspapers. Do not flatter yourselves that a satiation point will be reached and that then architects will come into their own. They will not. The builders will equip themselves with tame architects, as the patent medicine makers, to comply with law, take an acquiescent chemist on their board. The issue is clear. England, town and countryside, is to be rebuilt; and we are barely past the starting point. Who is to do the job? The architects or the speculators? Unless we can come to the right decision and enforce it, good-bye to half the rights of leisure and to urban beauty.





*The entrance front, seen from the west*

## HOUSE AT BURN BRIDGE, HARROGATE

*Architect: John C. Procter [F.]*

This house is situated on an open site which falls towards a road on the south-east. Beyond the road the ground falls to a valley, and to the east, south and west there are extensive views over rolling country wooded with copses—a condition that has influenced the planning and the disposition of the principal rooms. One of the client's requirements was that the house should be Georgian in character.

The main entrance in the forecourt on the north-west gives access through a draught lobby to the staircase hall, from which are approached the dining-room, hall, living room, and cloakroom. The hall is separated from the staircase hall by glazed doors.

The service entrance on the south-east is in a covered way linking the garage, wash house, coal store, and scullery. The service stair adjoins the pantry, and communicates with the maids' bedrooms and bathroom.

On the north-west, and shielded from the entrance forecourt by a screen wall, is a service yard from which the coal store is fed. The yard also gives access to the wash house and to the stairs leading down to the central heating and hot water boilers in the basement.

Bedrooms 2 and 3 each have access through glazed doors to a private balcony. The open porch adjoining

bedroom 1 is glazed on the north-east, and has a panel of pavement lights in the flat canopy above. Beneath this porch is the dining room loggia, from which meals may be served in the open-air through a hatch communicating with the kitchen.

The walls are of 11 in. cavity brickwork on a stone base, and the external rendering is brush-hammered and painted with a light cream oil paint. The flat roofs throughout are of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. asphalt on  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. tongued and grooved boarding on joists and counter fillets. The floors, which are carpeted, are boarded joists—Austrian oak on the ground floor, and bruce oak on the first floor (with the exception of the maids' quarters, which are redwood). The kitchen, lavatories and bathrooms have a jointless flooring laid on concrete.

Windows are steel in wood sub-frames, and the south-east windows to the living room, hall, and dining room are equipped with external shop-pattern sun blinds.

All internal doors are flush, finished in oak and walnut in the principal rooms, and painted elsewhere. The garage doors are of redwood on a sliding gear, and the main entrance door is of Austrian oak, set in a turquoise blue glass mosaic surround, and sheltered



*Above : The staircase hall seen from the hall*

by a painted wood canopy which is supported on two stainless steel tubular columns. The threshold and splayed plinths to the columns are also finished in blue mosaic.

The main staircase is of Austrian oak, and has a stainless steel handrail on a painted tubular steel and flat bar balustrade. All cupboards and fitted furniture have painted flush laminated board doors.

The dwarf walls and retaining walls in the garden are in a Horsforth stone, built dry with jointed copings.

#### CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS OF MATERIALS :

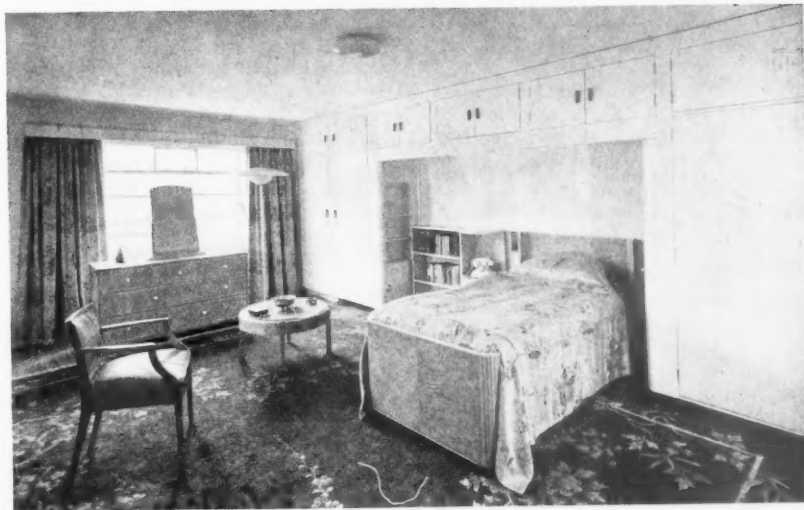
*General Contractors :* William Irwin & Co., Ltd., Leeds.

*Sub-Contractors and Suppliers :*

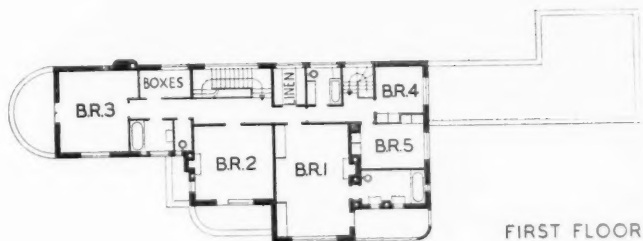
Plumbing, Heating and Hot Water : H. Braithwaite & Co., Leeds. Asphalt : Tunstalls Limmer Rock Asphalt Co., Leeds. Electricity : Wallis & Watson, Leeds. Steel Windows : Henry Hope & Sons, Birmingham. Wrought Metal Work : Dixon Powney & Sons, Leeds. Mosaic : Art Pavements & Decorations, Ltd., London. Tiling : Carters of Poole. Jointless Flooring : Marbolith Flooring Co., Ltd., London. Hardware : J. & H. Smith, Ltd., Leeds. Sanitary Fittings : Shanks, Barrhead.

*Below : The house from the south*





*The owner's bedroom, showing laminated board built-in cupboards*



10 0 10 20 30  
SCALE OF FEET





## THE OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS COMMITTEE

### NOTES ON ITS FORMATION AND WORK

The publication of some information regarding the formation of the Official Architects' Committee of the R.I.B.A. would, I think, be welcomed by many officials throughout the country who, owing to their residence and employment in localities distant from London, are not so fully aware of details and developments taking place there as those employed nearer to or in the capital itself.

Many will remember the Official Architects' Association, which was formed in 1919 in an endeavour to further the interests of official architects, and also that this Association's efforts terminated in 1926 mainly owing to lack of interest and support.

A proposal to form an Institute of Official Architects was made in 1934, but little progress was made in the matter.

There was, however, still a feeling amongst officials that some body should be formed, either within the R.I.B.A. or apart from it, to co-ordinate their interests and ensure fuller recognition.

In March 1935 the County Architects of Hampshire, Middlesex and Warwickshire, in consultation with the R.I.B.A., convened a meeting of official architects at the Institute to consider what steps could be taken to obtain greater co-ordination and representation.

About twenty officials were invited to attend and the following were present: Messrs. J. Bennett, Exeter; A. C. Bunch, Warwick; W. T. Curtis, Middlesex; W. G. Davies, Sheffield; P. K. Hanton, H.M.O.W.; G. E. Kendall, Board of Education; J. Kirkland, Board of Control; L. Maggs, Nottingham; J. H. Markham, H.M.O.W.; W. J. Nash, Glamorgan; C. H. Riley, Buckinghamshire; A. L. Roberts, Hampshire; W. T. Sadler, London County Council; C. G. Stillman, West Sussex; J. Stuart, Essex; F. W. Troup, Home Office; J. G. West, H.M.O.W.

After a very full discussion it was considered undesirable to set up a separate organisation to represent official architects and a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain the best method of promoting an Official Architects' Committee within the R.I.B.A.

In July 1935 the Sub-Committee met the past-President of the Institute to discuss the matter and he outlined to its members certain proposals of the Institute which were under consideration regarding the constitution of the R.I.B.A., and he expressed his willingness to assist the Committee as far as possible.

The Sub-Committee took no further action for the time being but met the past-President again, at his invitation, in February 1937, when he outlined more fully the proposals of the Constitutional Committee of the R.I.B.A., comprising the proposal to form an Official Architects' Committee within the R.I.B.A. with representation on the Council.

The Sub-Committee expressed their appreciation of

the efforts of the Institute to meet their wishes and promised to support any recommendations to the General Meeting on the matter.

A special General Meeting to consider revisions in the R.I.B.A. byelaws was held at the Institute on 10 May 1937, when the byelaws, including the setting up of an Official Architects' Committee with representation on the Council of the Institute, were approved.

At this meeting an undertaking was given by the President that the Committee should consist only of official architects.

Under the new byelaws the selection of membership to committees is at the discretion of the Council and in July 1937 it decided to form the new Committee with the following membership: C. H. Aslin, Derby; A. C. Bunch, Warwick; W. T. Curtis, Middlesex; G. E. Kendall, Board of Education; A. L. Roberts, Hampshire; W. H. Robinson, Kent; A. Scott, Ministry of Health; J. Stuart, Essex; Sir J. West, H.M.O.W.; E. P. Wheeler, London County Council.

Subsequently two further members were appointed on the recommendation of the Committee, viz.: W. G. Davies, Sheffield, and E. E. Morgan, Swansea.

The Committee having been in being for one year it recommended to the Council the reappointment of its members for the ensuing year. The Council has now reappointed the Committee *en bloc* for the new session.

The Institute has throughout acted in good faith in this matter and the thanks of officials are due to the past-President, Mr. Percy Thomas, for his efforts on their behalf, which were made in an endeavour to obtain the good will of all members and more equal representation for officials.

It is necessary that the membership to the Committee be restricted to a reasonable size and if any member or group of members do not consider its personnel fully representative, the matter should be brought to the notice of the Council, which has the right to appoint.

In this connection official members will realise how important it is to obtain representation on the Council in the annual elections.

There are now three committees specially devoted to certain classes of members, viz.: The Junior Members' Committee, for juniors whether employed in official departments or private offices; the Salaried Members' Committee for those members who work on a salary basis, either in official departments, industrial bodies or private offices; and the Official Architects' Committee for those members who are official architects only. It will therefore be seen that committees are in being to represent all classes of members who are employed on a salary basis.

W. T. CURTIS, Chairman,  
Official Architects' Committee, 1937-1938.



## Book Reviews

### THE TENTH EDITION OF SIR BANISTER FLETCHER'S HISTORY\*

Forty-two years ago Sir Banister Fletcher, with his father, Professor Banister Fletcher, published the first edition of their *History of Architecture on the Comparative Method* "for students, craftsmen and amateurs." If proof were needed of the quality of their service to all who study architecture, the first element of the proof would be a purely quantitative measure of the demand for this amazing book, the tenth edition of which has just been published.

The first edition came out in April 1896, another edition was required before the end of the same year, and since then matured, improved and enlarged by constant revisions, by the inclusion of new illustrations and the results of new researches, Sir Banister has brought the book to its tenth edition and its seventeenth reprinting with its prestige as the essential reference work of architectural historical study constantly increased. The most notable improvement is in the number and quality of the illustrations, which are printed on better paper, and include many new subjects, all of them relevant and explanatory.

It is difficult for a reviewer to express adequately the gratitude of the innumerable students of architecture whose study has been simplified and interests in historical architecture excited by the history.

On the face of it, Fletcher's History is just a reference book, but since that description could be applied as fairly to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* or, in our own field, the *Architectural Publications Society Dictionary*, no slight is implied by the description. Most architects would probably choose it as one of the books they would take to a desert island—if faced with that hackneyed hypothetical question. But that is not necessarily a very good test, because the desert island reader may well afford to be uncritical of accuracy with no Final Examination or soon-to-be-published work on his mind to test the accuracy of his authorities. Certainly for a person who enjoys architectural reminiscence Fletcher's History is a mine of entertainment and a constant stimulant, but it is very much more. Its forty years' life has refined it as a biological species constantly exposed to attack is refined by the process of survival. It is almost superhumanly accurate and its completeness is practically beyond reproach.

Since the History consists not only of facts but also of a considerable amount of opinion, there are obviously

some statements in it with which some readers may be in disagreement, and this applies most obviously to the "opinion" expressed by choice, notably in the "modern" sections; though it would not be fair to expect work out of tone with the general line of the History to find a place merely because it exists. The History has that timelessness that need not trouble much about tendencies even if they are, in the press of day-to-day architectural affairs, the things that count most. It might be said that Fletcher's History is like the National Portrait Gallery, only for those who are dead whose place in the history of affairs is established beyond reasonable doubt. But for many years the History has had a contemporary section (in which the same rule cannot apply). Six recent buildings and one under construction have been added since the 1931 edition, but none of the architects who have died in the meantime who might fairly be considered deserving of a place in the biographical list is added. The list ends with Ralph Knott and Fellowes Prynne, and might have been extended to include Dunbar Smith, Tapper, Dawber, Lethaby, Basil Champneys and others.

This is everyman's handbook, and it is reasonably certain that there are few English modern architects who do not make constant use of it—for the belief that modernity and historical study or tradition, whatever it may be called, are in opposition has little truth in it. This is only said here because the omission of "modern" work from the contemporary sections might be taken to imply that modernity has no part in all this.

Some of the bibliographies could have had more revision—for instance, the late Renaissance groups have one or two second-rate books, and one or two omissions—e.g., the Thorpe drawings are included, but not the Smithson drawings, and such as Summerson's *Nash*, Geoffrey Webb's *Wren*. Certain important books like Lloyd's *History of the English House* do not appear because, perhaps, they cover all periods, and cannot easily be included in one. Geoffrey Scott's *Architecture of Humanism* is in but not Wölfflin's *Principles of Art History*; other examples could be cited. There is no bibliography to the modern section, even of the unpolemical books like Eastlake's *Gothic Revival* or the biographies of Barry, Street, Scott, etc., but these are details only.

The 10th Fletcher's History is not merely as good as its predecessors—it is better. We now have eight more years in which to decide how best to celebrate its half-centenary in 1946.

\*A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method. By Sir Banister Fletcher. 10th Ed. 8vo. xxx + 1034 pp. London: Batsford, 1938. £2 2s.

## VANBRUGH\*

The range of Sir John Vanbrugh's activities as a playwright, architect, opera impresario, and friend and correspondent of the great, would seem to mark him out as an ideal subject for a biographical study which should also be a picture of English society of the first quarter of the 18th century. Moreover, the great quarrel with the Duchess of Marlborough, however long drawn out, need never become a bore, for the outbursts and reconciliations are so spaced as to prepare for without weakening the effect of the vituperative climax of the early 1720's, and it ensures a dramatic framework to the book. Further, when a biographer can base his book on a large body of letters, all of them well written and some of them magnificently, his work should be as easy as it is pleasant for himself and his readers. The difficulty is in the letters themselves. Vanbrugh is not a man who shows us much of his inside, the letters to Tonson are the most intimate, and even in those we get hardly any glimpse of that "dialogue within himself" which the Trimmer Halifax said was what distinguished a wise man from a fool. It certainly existed, but one is left wondering who, if any, of his friends were allowed to know of it. This means that Vanbrugh's biography is essentially one of externals. We do get a general impression of character, we do get a feeling of gradual change in his attitude to life implied in the title of Mr. Whistler's penultimate chapter, "Bloody but unbowed," but we are never allowed to see the process in any detail. Mr. Whistler has made the best of these difficulties, and one does gain in affection for Vanbrugh as one reads his book, just as one does in reading the letters. At the same time he is very fair in his account of the quarrel with the Duchess and understands her just grounds for complaint against her architect and the circumstances, nothing to do with him, which exacerbated the spirit of her dealings with him.

As regards Mr. Whistler's account of Vanbrugh's architecture, the most important general criticism that can be made is that he rather neglects Hawksmoor, and that he does not sufficiently relate Vanbrugh's work to that of his contemporaries, both English and Continental. That this is not for lack of ability is suggested by a footnote on page 198, when he has occasion to contrast the "ornamental baroque of the Continent as distinct from the baroque of England that consisted of simple forms dramatically arranged." That is well put, but could have been greatly amplified with advantage to the book. It is a point that deserves more space than a mere footnote referring to an architectural detail at Beningborough, to which Mr. Whistler

says he knows only one English parallel. This is a pity; but the relative neglect of Hawksmoor is even more serious. Mr. Whistler rightly insists on the difficulty of disentangling the contributions of Wren, Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor to certain designs, but he ventures as far as to say of St. Alphege's, Greenwich, "it is open to question whether the simple power of its Doric Order and the originality of its plan did not issue from a bolder imagination," meaning Vanbrugh's. The same might be said (except that their Orders are not always Doric) of the other churches that Hawksmoor built under the Act for the building of 50 new churches, and though there does indeed exist a most interesting confusion as to the authorship of the buildings such as Greenwich, the Kensington Orangery and the 1698 designs for Whitehall, which mark that new manner of design at the Board of Works, it is surely unnecessary to question these later works of Hawksmoor without any substantial grounds for doing so. It is an example of that centripetal tendency in architectural history whereby in the past Inigo Jones, Wren and Adam, the better known architects, have had other men's work appropriated to them. Mr. Whistler has not gone far on that road. He is too prudent a scholar for that. It is possibly a reaction against the exaggerated claims put forward for Hawksmoor in some quarters, and too great a deference to the attitude to Hawksmoor of the editors of the Wren Society, that are responsible for this neglect of the churches built under the Act of Queen Anne and the Hall at All Souls, which are almost the supreme examples of that very kind of English baroque for which he shows such a discerning sympathy elsewhere. There are other indications in the book which suggest that Mr. Whistler has not used the Wren Society volumes with a sufficiently critical caution. It is the most serious fault of those admirable publications that speculations and opinions have been allowed to intermingle too freely with the original documents which the Society exists to publish. The neglect of the importance of the Act for the building of the 50 new churches, both in regard to Greenwich in particular and the whole of English baroque in general, is perhaps also a legacy from the Wren Society. The whole question of the work built under that Act should be investigated. It is the most important dark place in the architectural history of the early 18th century that needs the light and air. Mr. Whistler seems to lack interest in Vanbrugh's position as an early promotor of the Italian opera. It is an obscure matter but there seems the possibility that this interest may have had some bearing on the formation of his style as an architect. One may reasonably speculate whether the picturesque quality in Vanbrugh was not nourished on the theatrical décor which played such a

\**Sir John Vanbrugh, Architect and Dramatist, 1664-1726.* By Laurence Whistler. 8vo. 328 pp. + 14 plates. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 1938. 21s.

large part in operatic production, as much as an acquaintance with the work of Claude and Salvator, the inspirations of the later 18th century picturesque. There is very little evidence of Vanbrugh's interest in painting but a great deal as to the opera. If this omission is hardly a fault, the equal neglect of the engravings of Italian and French buildings available as sources to architects of Vanbrugh's time, is more serious, though there is one most honourable exception to this: Mr. Whistler is the first to point out the derivation from Palladio of the bridge at Castle Howard.

This book both in matter and manner is on the whole so good, it is so well proportioned and just, and so well written that it is worth while making substantial criticisms, even at the risk of seeming carping. Moreover, the chief grounds for criticism seem to be due to the excessive deference to recent professional architectural

opinion on the part of Mr. Whistler, a fault on which this JOURNAL might be expected to turn a blind eye; but when it comes to accepting Sir Reginald Blomfield's judgment that Vanbrugh's planning was ineffective as far as internal arrangements are concerned, as against Robert Adam's remark "Vanbrugh understood better than either Inigo Jones or Wren the art of living among the great. The commodious arrangements of apartments was therefore his peculiar merit," it is simply a question of choosing the right authorities. For surely Robert Adam was in a better position to understand the needs of the great in the 18th century than any modern architect, however eminent. If and when Mr. Whistler writes again about 18th-century architecture, and may that day be soon, he can well afford to be more reckless of the opinion of the pundits.

GEOFFREY WEBB

### BOOKS ON BUILDING LAW

1. BUILDING LAWS, BYELAWS, AND REGULATIONS. By B. Price Davies. 1st ed. 8 vo. 439 pp. + viii. Cardiff: Building Estimator Publications. 1938. £1 4s. 6d.
2. KNIGHT'S ANNOTATED MODEL BYELAWS. 9th Edition. By C. Roland Woods. 8 vo. xii + 410 pp. London: Knight. 1938. £1 15s.

The Public Health Act, 1936, gave the architect and builder a new basis for the legal rules under which they have to work. However much they may desire to be free from restriction at the hands of local authorities, it is hopeless to ask for complete freedom at the present day. The most that can be hoped for is that control shall be rational, and as little irksome as human nature admits. If the greatest trouble of the architect, on this side of his work, lies in the clash of temperaments between him and the municipal engineer who administers the byelaws, the second greatest trouble is the complexity of the law. Unfortunately, Parliament has never seen its way to provide one single, straightforward, code. It has reserved to itself some topics, such as the requirement of drains and sanitation. It has left others to planning schemes and similar forms of subordinate legislation, and it has left others again without formal legal control, in reliance on some private organisation such as the British Standards Institution.

Thus the practising architect cannot find the rules, which he has to bear in mind in drawing up his plans and specifications, in any one authoritative publication. What Mr. Price Davies has done in the first of the books we are noticing is to bring those rules together, so far as possible arranging them in the order of topics in which the builder or architect wants the information.

His earlier books, *Economics of Housing*, and *Specification for Houses*, particularly the latter, issued by the same publishers, are already well known, and the present book will add to his reputation. Papers read at meetings of the Royal Institution have sometimes complained that byelaws interfere with the proper practice of the architect's profession,

and no doubt such complaints will still persist. The legal requirements for building by which the architect is hedged about can never be popular, but a book like this makes them, at any rate, intelligible. How far local byelaws will diverge from the model series is a question, the answer to which remains to be found.

It will depend on the play of forces between local authorities, who have their special needs (or supposed needs) always in mind, and the Ministry, who have let it be known that under the Public Health Act, 1936, they do not intend to let the divergences creep in which have plagued us in the past. The new byelaws of the L.C.C. are quite different from the model, being conditioned in part by special circumstances and in part by the London Building Acts, but, as regards the provinces, Mr. Price Davies proceeds on the assumption that the model byelaws, with the related provisions of town planning and of the British Standard Specifications, with cross reference where necessary to other legislation, may safely be taken as (at least) a basis and a guide.

The book is not a law-book—much less so than Knight's Annotated Model Byelaws, with which also we are dealing in this notice. Of this, the eighth edition in 1928, though edited by an engineer (Mr. T. Pierson Frank), set out to give the reader full information on the law applicable as it stood at that date. The new edition (the ninth) is edited by a lawyer—but a lawyer who is something more, having for ten years been known to architects in connexion with the movement for reforming London building. As members of the Royal Institute will remember, the first impetus to reform of the London Building Acts was given by a deputation headed by Mr. Maurice Webb which waited on Mr. Arthur Greenwood as Minister of Health, and induced the Government to bring pressure to bear upon the L.C.C. Mr. Woods was one of the moving spirits who organised that deputation, and more recently he was associated on behalf of the steel industry and the Institution of Structural Engineers with the examination by a committee of architects and builders of the L.C.C. bye-

laws which came into force last year. Later he was a member of the Minister of Health's committee which drew up the present model building byelaws, and he is thus particularly qualified to present an annotated edition of the model. His book, it is true, deals with numerous other byelaws beside those which relate to building (e.g., those relating to nuisances, lodging-houses, and offensive trades, and it does not deal with the building byelaws in London). Moreover, it is less technical in the builder's sense than that edited by Mr. Price Davies, who caters especially for architects and borough surveyors, but as regards the building byelaws themselves it gives the essential practical information, as well as legal guidance. It is indeed packed with information not available elsewhere, and at the moment when the Public Health Act, 1936, has compelled every town council, urban district council, and rural district council in the country to make new byelaws to replace those put out of action by the Act of 1936, it is vital to the profession to understand what is being done. These annotated model byelaws will enable them to keep abreast of the new law, and for years to come Mr. Woods's book, not less than Mr. Price Davies's, will be an essential piece of the architect's professional equipment.

A. N. C. S.

THE ARCHITECT'S COMPENDIUM AND ANNUAL CATALOGUE, 1938, 52nd year. Ed. by H. Fagg. London. 1938.

The 1938 edition of the compendium follows the model of previous years. In addition to the catalogue section, which is reasonably comprehensive and is probably the most useful part of the book, the book includes prices for building work and materials, general technical information on a variety of subjects the "architectural" section of which is decidedly scrappy, building byelaws, district surveyors' fees, recent legal decisions and lists of architects and builders.

#### STANDARDS OF NATURAL LIGHTING

REPORT ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF SECURING STANDARDS OF ADEQUACY IN THE NATURAL LIGHTING OF DWELLINGS BY REGULATIONS UNDER THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1932. By Percy J. Waldram, F.S.I.

This paper was originally submitted as a personal contribution to the work of the British Joint Committee on Health and Comfort Conditions in Housing which was set up on the initiative of the League of Nations Health Organisation, and was printed in this JOURNAL on 16 October 1937. In a new preface Professor W. W. Jameson, chairman of the Joint Committee, states that the report was considered in detail by his committee, who found themselves in general sympathy with its objects and considered it a valuable statement on an important subject.

#### TOWN PLANNING, GARDEN CITIES AND GARDENS

EVIDENCE OF THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION to the Royal Commission on Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Sm. fo. 43 pp. London: G.C. and T.P.C. 1938.

The Association presents a straightforward and convincing statement of the maladies attending the uncontrolled overgrowth of towns, but proceeds then to shape the complaint to fit the cure. The expressed intention of the *Evidence*, "to avoid emphasis on social problems and evils which are common to large and small towns or can be overcome by some other policy than the limitation of towns," leaves one with the uneasy suspicion that one is learning only one side of an argument, and that the issue is pre-judged. Whilst it is undoubtedly a fact that there is excessive building density almost invariably to be found at the core of existing large cities or conurbations, and that such concentrations lead to swollen land values, the lowering of housing standards, traffic congestion and other evils, is the limitation of the size of old towns and the building of new necessarily the only cure? The eager advocacy of decentralisation has led the Association to ignore the question as to whether planned sub-centralisation cannot be just as effective a remedy for the majority of defects, and, too, have certain financial and economic advantages that the first cannot offer. There is, doubtless, an optimum economic scale for each of the various administrative and supply services of towns, but it has yet to be proved that there is a major optimum of a scale represented by the "ideal" town of between 30,000 and 75,000 inhabitants.

The Association's "policy recommended" does, in point of fact, advocate the adoption of the satellite principle as one means to the desired end; a principle which differs from that of sub-centralisation only in demanding a more distinct territorial identity of the constituent elements of a conurbation.

Though the soundness of certain of the Association's pre-

misses is debatable, the main conclusion is one with which there will be little disagreement. There should be a comprehensive national plan; not one "having the character of a permanent stereotype," but instead having a flexibility which it would be the duty of a proposed "National Planning Board" to ensure. The board would adopt an initial broad policy which would be liable to such modifications as local circumstances might require, and which would take progressively more concrete shape as experience accumulated.

The recommendations trace a clear, positive and practicable outline for the initial policy. The board would have certain survey and advisory duties and statutory powers to restrict the settlement of businesses or industries "in over-grown agglomerations and in agricultural areas generally," "to schedule existing development eligible for the future encouragement of industrial and other development" and "to select sites for new satellite towns and garden cities."

Nuclei instanced as suitable for further development in certain cases are such as towns in the special areas, small towns below "economic" size, existing villages, existing garden cities and industrial trading estates. Arguments, facts and figures are produced to support the contention that many industries and their accompanying developments are at present unsuitably sited, and that there is often considerable room for choice in industrial location, without detriment to efficiency.

Principles are outlined, too, for the development and re-development of towns and for the revision of planning statutes and byelaws.

Save for a measure of indifference to the future of existing towns, the Association's *Evidence* presents a well-balanced policy for planned national development.

R. A. C.



## THREE PAMPHLETS ON GARDEN CITIES

HEALTH AND GARDEN CITIES. By Norman Macfadyen.

PLANNING IS POSSIBLE. By F. J. Osborn.

THE PRACTICABILITY OF GARDEN CITIES. By Rose Simpson.  
Published by Garden Cities and Town Planning Association.  
1938. 6d. each.

The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association has issued three of a new series of sixpenny pamphlets dealing with various aspects of the planning problem. The first by Norman Macfadyen, M.B., D.P.H., on *Health and the Garden Cities* restates the health arguments of the garden cities idea; it is not, it states, an attempt to start any new theories but simply to draw attention to the facts. The first of these facts is the influence of environment, apart from obvious physical advantages which garden city life can give. Dr. Macfadyen suggests also that the garden city life saves those who live it from the mass minds and mass emotions, the neglect of individual initiative and of family life that results from life in large cities. The pamphlet concludes with some vital statistics to point the contrast between the slum and central areas of Manchester and England generally and Letchworth, Welwyn and Wythenshawe.

Pamphlet two by Mr. F. J. Osborn on "the missing link in National policy" has the title *Planning is Possible*. Manufacturers are quite right in not wanting to go to derelict areas because they are "conscious of the importance of good surroundings for their workers." Derelict towns must be "thoroughly cured or killed." London and the other large cities are too large, every attempted solution to their problems "adds a minor inconvenience to life and facilitates a form of growth that ever makes it more unendurable." Cities must be planned and limited and this means Government interference in the control of industry, but control must be kept out of politics by the formation of a National Industrial Siting Board. This pamphlet is full of stimulating ideas, but it begs more questions than it answers—but that perhaps makes it good pamphleteering.

The third pamphlet is on the *Practicability of Garden Cities*, "a plea, to women particularly, for planned industry" by Miss Rose Simpson, General Secretary of the English Women's Co-operative Guild, who shows that although the technical developments of industry have never lacked publicity, real knowledge of the social consequences has always been denied. It is suggested that "it is essential, of course, that only those industries should be admitted to garden cities which would not desecrate the newly planned area, as is laid down by the rules governing Wythenshawe. Factories such as knit wear and artificial silk which do not create smoke should be the only ones allowed in the factory belt, and there are many productive and distributive industries which could be established along those lines." There is not space here to enter into the implications of that statement which implies either that all industry must be electrified (with the power producing centres outside the garden city regions) or that all heavy industry and hence a very large part indeed of British industry is outside the scope of the garden city movement.

These three pamphlets are good examples of special pleading. Maybe there must exist people with that noble single-eyed faith that sees black and white only, but the scientific planned solution of our problems requires more abstraction, less polemics and more comprehension of the existence of right elsewhere than in the fold.

## GARDENS

THE ENGLISH GARDEN. By Ralph Dutton. 8vo. vi + 122 pp.  
+ 158 plates. London: Batsford. 1937. 7s. 6d.

English gardens have a world-wide reputation for their number, their variety and their grace. Mr. Dutton, in his book *The English Garden*, traces their development from the earliest times when the cultivation of vegetables and medicinal herbs, first introduced by the Romans, was undertaken in monasteries and castles behind small walled enclosures, jealously guarded against untamed nature and warlike neighbours. Even at this early stage the English gardener had learnt the beauty and had appreciated the blessing of being able to cultivate good grass.

With the extension of the King's Peace and greater national wealth gardens could dispense with their encircling walls and expand into neat, flat rectangles, jutting out from the house as best suited the lie of the land. Within this rectangle were rows of "knotted" beds, filled with an increasing variety of herbs or flowers, or with coloured earths or stones. A maze or wilderness was also very popular, and arbours and alleys served to link up these disjointed units into some sort of connected whole. But the most important part of the garden was the knotted plots for the better viewing of whose intricacies a mound or, later, terraces were raised, as at Montacute and Longford—but not many examples remain.

Jacobean gardens, like Jacobean houses, showed little Renaissance influence, except in details—in fountains and statues. House, garden and the enclosed land beyond were three unco-ordinated units. It was not until Charles II returned to England with his head full of Le Nôtre's grandiose conceptions that England began to knit the three together by projecting terraces and loggias into the garden, and setting the garden against a planned background of parkland. Humility in the face of Nature was thrown off, and the greatest period of the "age of symmetry" came in.

But it was not likely that, even in an age of Reason, the English would pursue the Continental manner to its logical conclusion: the great avenues that stride so incongruously across Kip's engravings never really fitted in, or rather were never given their logical setting. But besides the French, there were two other influences: the Dutch garden which tempered regimentation with intimacy; and the English landscape, always loved for itself, which did not need to be tricked into elegance by the artificial.

From this it was an easy transition to the school of Kent and Brown and the realisation that the landscape was "capable" of being moulded rather than dragooned into shape. And so to the Romantics when there is little shape at all, garden and flowers are forgotten, and the park, with its natural qualities heightened by owls and ivy and awful ruins, laps at the very foot of the house. Last stage of all, the Victorian garden, with all sense of scale lost and cluttered up like its owner's drawing-room.

A final chapter is given to Features and Follies—pavilions, lodges, gates and chinoiserie.

This is an admirable book. Mr. Dutton appears to be familiar with the whole of gardening literature and he uses his knowledge with great skill. The book is short but full of detail, yet the main tendencies are never lost sight of. The text deserves the lavish and beautiful complement of photographs which it has received.

J. H. L.

## HOSPITALS AND BATHS

MODERN PUBLIC BATHS. By Kenneth M. B. Cross, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Issued by the Amateur Swimming Association. Sm. 4to. 88 pp. London: Simpkin Marshall, 1938. 5s.

Of equal service to architects and to the promoters of schemes for swimming baths and bathing pools on the modern ideal which approaches yearly nearer to that of Ancient Rome—an informal pleasure centre—is this outline of the requirements of various authorities exercising control from one aspect or another; with the results of experience gained in attempted compliance.

The book contains the general recommendations of the A.S.A. as to essential provisions and desirable dimensions, the rules of the F.I.N.A. (International Amateur Swimming Federation) on the design of diving stages and their relation to depth of water and other surroundings, and the Model Byelaws suggested by the Ministry of Health for adoption by local authorities controlling public bathing establishments. These latter relate chiefly to precautions for securing purity of water, cleanliness of premises, sanitary provisions, and the prevention of accidents, and may well form the model for regulations at private bathing establishments which do not compulsorily follow them, as public baths or pools financed by loan sanction are obliged to do.

Not less valuable than the "cut-and-dried" rules are the discursive remarks, for which presumably Mr. Cross is solely responsible, upon the relative advantages of various ways of accomplishing the desirable, which are based upon an unrivalled experience of the pitfalls which may attend upon the bath architect and the manner of their avoidance. All kinds of baths are dealt with and illustrated—covered baths public and private; open-air pools municipal, road-house, club, school, and private—and examples are not confined to this country. For the architect a few more plans might be desired; there is only one illustrated—that of the fine New Brighton pool belong to the County Borough of Wallasey—but perhaps this is all to the good, for a successful plan once published and accepted is only too likely to afford a model to later designers, which stifles enterprise and possibly prevents an even more successful one from being devised by a close consideration of the programme. Here, within 88 systematic pages, are all the formative elements and a good deal of practical advice on structure, materials, and mechanism, and it behoves the bath architect to see that he is cognisant of them.

E. G.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE COST OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS. FINAL REPORT. 8vo. vi + 122 pp. London: H.M.S.O. 1938. 2s.

The final report of the Departmental Committee on the Cost of Hospitals has recently been published by the Stationery Office.

The Committee was appointed by the Minister of Health to consider the capital cost of construction and the annual cost of maintenance of hospitals and certain other classes of public buildings provided by local authorities. It received

evidence from committees appointed by the R.I.B.A. to consider various matters within the scope of the report.

In their first report, published at the beginning of 1937, the Committee dealt with the acute general hospital. In their final report they deal with the remaining types of building covered by their terms of reference, viz., maternity accommodation, accommodation for sick children, and accommodation for cases of chronic sickness (all of which may be planned either as departments of general hospitals or as separate hospitals), and with residential institutions for pulmonary tuberculosis, mental hospitals, mental deficiency colonies, public assistance institutions, and baths and wash-houses.

As in the case of their first report, the Committee have not attempted to express standards in terms of cost, but have concentrated on advising what should be regarded as reasonable requirements for the various types of buildings. The recommendations made in Section X of the first report as to the methods of construction, materials and finishings of an acute general hospital are generally applicable to the buildings considered in this report, with slight individual modifications, as in the case of mental hospitals. The Committee have not dealt with the protection of hospitals against air raids, this question being outside their terms of reference.

The Committee deprecate the building of small maternity departments, and consider that these departments can best be planned in association with general hospitals, whether municipal or voluntary. The atmosphere of the maternity ward should be one of health rather than of illness. The Committee favour wards containing four to six beds (maximum eight), and consider that there should be a liberal proportion of single-bed wards.

The Committee consider that there should be a liberal proportion of single-bed wards in institutions or departments for sick children, in order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases; there should always be isolation accommodation apart from the ward units. As open-air treatment is of special value for children, there should be either open-air wards or verandahs, balconies and large windows.

In a chronic hospital treatment is simpler than in an acute general hospital, and the Committee therefore consider that the ward unit under the charge of one Sister can contain up to sixty beds.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis has undergone striking development since the War, and many of the hospitals and sanatoria built at that time are inadequate to meet the requirements of treatment as now practised. At the present time local authorities tend to concentrate the treatment of all types of pulmonary tuberculosis in one central sanatorium hospital instead of maintaining separate small institutions of different types. It is also to be noted that the floor space for beds for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (90 square feet for single-bed wards and 80 square feet in other wards) is somewhat greater than the minimum requirement for adults adopted by the Local Government Board before the War. The Committee advise that 15 to 20 per cent. of the beds should be provided in single-bed wards.



The Committee recommend joint action by several local authorities to provide one large isolation hospital rather than a number of smaller and less efficient hospitals. To allow adequate classification of the patients the hospital should be built in a number of small one-storey pavilions; there should be a "cubicle block" (a block consisting entirely of single-bed wards) for cases of double infection and of doubtful diagnosis.

The Committee found universal approval of the provision of combined mental hospitals for both sexes rather than separate hospitals for men and women; these hospitals should unite the characteristics of a hospital and of a residential establishment forming a social unit in which provision is made for medical treatment and nursing, for re-education and nursing, and for exercise and recreation.

Various types of accommodation for aged people are discussed; there appears to be a general agreement amongst those responsible for providing the accommodation that groups of small cottage homes are suitable for the less industrial areas, while larger groups of similar cottage homes or a single large home may be considered more appropriate for old people who have been accustomed to living under urban conditions.

Children's homes should also be in groups of cottages, homes of the "barrack" type being undesirable.

The relative advantages of open-air and covered swimming baths are discussed. The recommendations concerning the size, layout, plan and equipment of swimming baths, swimming pools and washhouses form an up to date and compact statement of the best current practice.

## FOREIGN ART AND TOPOGRAPHY\*

This is one of the monographs in the Harvard-Yenching Institute series. It has the sober but sound and practical presentation and binding which one associates with these publishers.

Both volumes contain numbers of illustrations (of which no numerical list is given) of value to everyone who is interested in pattern—to the modernist as well as to the archaeologically minded. They consist of excellent line drawings, but it is a pity that there are no photographs, and that none of the designs are shown in silhouette as they are seen at night, or from within the building by day. The author comments: "black or red paint is generally put on the outside, and then decorated with flowers and ornaments in gilt; the inside of lattice is left severely plain, since it must be papered anyway and color can scarcely be visible against the daylight. At night, from the exterior, the whole pattern in black-and-white stands out clearly with the dim colza-oil light."

The illustrations are, in the main, clearly and carefully drawn where they record purely geometrical designs, though the line is consistently on the thin side. They are disappointing in the necessarily freehand renderings of such decorative features as flowers and foliage, bats and butterflies. Neither a scale nor dimensions are given on the plates, and this is a great lack. Another is the absence of details showing

## LILLHAGENS SJUKHUS

LILLHAGENS SJUKHUS VID GÖTEBORG. 4to. 194 pp. Göteborg, publ. by Building Committee.

LILLHAGENS SJUKHUS. A EGENDOMEN HÖKÄLLA, SAVE SOCKEN. 8vo. 122 pp. Göteborg. Material-och Arbetsbeskrivning. Prislista.

These two books describe the new Mental Hospital for the Gothenburg District designed by Professor Melchior Wernstedt, which was completed in 1934.

The second volume recorded above is a complete specification of the work in detail, the first is a description of the various buildings fully illustrated with beautifully clear plans and photographs. The magazine article (which is also illustrated) describes the scheme in outline. These publications, particularly the first recorded, will be useful both to students of contemporary Swedish architecture and to those who are interested in the technical matters of asylum design.

## PITHEAD BATHS AND THE WORK OF THE MINERS' WELFARE COMMITTEE

MINERS' WELFARE FUND. 16th Annual Report, for Year 1937. 4to. 128 pp. London: H.M.S.O. 1938. 1s. 6d.

This report deals with the whole of the Welfare Committee's work, one of the most important parts of which is the building of Pithead baths and canteens and the equipment of recreational buildings and parks. The report is detailed and genuinely informative: it includes photographs of several baths and other building schemes, and with the previous reports of the Committee is a monument to this distinguished social service, and not least to the quality of service given by Mr. Forshaw and his assistant architects.

the manner of construction and the profiles of mouldings. The one page (468) of details of beads is insufficient, and the beads are neither related to their appropriate lattice designs nor given a scale.

During twenty years of research the author has amassed a colossal quantity of information, and his industry deserves the highest praise. Nevertheless, his sins of omission and commission must be noted, and the former are the more obvious. An even truer notion of the amazing volume and variety of lattice-work designs would have been given if he had also collected the free, baroque types. As it is, the collection displays his preference for the restricted and geometrical, and an aversion to the untrammelled and gay.

The reader who believes that art is more than mere order and manual dexterity (and da Vinci greater than Vitruvius) will look forward to another volume, or a revised second edition. There he will hope to find reproduced types of grille in which the craft of the wood-carver has taken precedence over that of the carpenter. There, too, space might well be given to half-tone plates (possibly even a few colour plates), showing lattice in its setting—the many-hued temples and palaces for which it was designed.

One of the most charming of lattice-work designs is founded on the spider's web. Who but an artist and poet could have conceived the idea of adapting such dew-bespangled tracery to the uses of architecture? Nothing quite so fanciful and delicate is recorded in these volumes—but such fancies none the less reflect an authentic facet of the Chinese nature. Consider the difficulty of setting out designs so free from

\* *A Grammar of Chinese Lattice*. By Daniel Sheets Dye. 2 Vols.: R. Quarto. 469 pp. Harvard University Press. 1937. \$10; Humphrey, Milford, O.U.P. 1937. £2 2s.

formulas and far removed from the world of rule-of-thumb. On this the author has an interesting comment: "The draughtsman . . . adopts cut-and-try methods for angles and curves, but his skill exceeds mere theory. The making of Chinese curves is an art, and it has never been reduced to rule." The above is quoted from the description of construction technique, which is both instructive and amusing. So, too, are many of the Chinese traditional names for the various designs—Cloud Band, Ice-ray, Wind-wheel, Elephant's Trunk Tip, are a few examples.

One of the author's most interesting discoveries is that many of the designs of this lattice-work in wood are evolved directly from ancient prototypes in bronze of two to three thousand years ago. A few line drawings of portions of these Chou and Han dynasty bronzes are given.

As one would expect, the author had difficulty in tracing literary sources. He found very few—almost all Chinese; but *The Director*, 1755, Thomas Chippendale, London, supplied some valuable evidence.

Altogether this is a monumental work, and the more valuable since it is the only book in the English language which deals at length with the subject.

ARNOLD SILCOCK [F.]

#### RURAL HUNGARIAN ARCHITECTURE

A-FERTŐ VIDÉK NÉPÉNEK ÉPÍTÉSZITE. 8vo. xvi + 109 pp. Budapest. 1937.

IQY ÉPÍT A VASI NÉP (Folk buildings in the Vas). By János Tóth. 8vo. 112 pp. Vasi. 1938. 3.50 p.

The first of these two books contains 109 pages of photographs, of the results of a survey of Hungarian rural architecture made by a group of Budapest architects. These architects had realised that though Hungary is predominantly a rural community, all the interests and enthusiasms of modern architects had been concentrated on urban problems. Town building for sophisticated and comparatively wealthy people gave the chances that modern architects wanted to exploit bright new ideas, but this concentration of interest left untouched the architectural problems of the large rural community, which are here studied systematically for the first time with a view to the furtherance of a constructive rural planning policy.

Most of the buildings illustrated have simple single-storey rubble, brick or beaten clay structures plastered and white-washed; the roofs are tiled or thatched to a fairly low pitch. In all the more developed houses, the most striking feature is the porch, formed by opening up one corner of the building with a sturdy round or square whitewashed pillar at the angle. These porches and the similar verandahs are the most defined architectural features, and within the simple treatment possible in a rough form of building have their architectural possibilities exploited magnificently.

The architecture of individual buildings is in every way charming; the town planning of the groups of buildings is really remarkable, it absorbs the individual buildings with a lively social unit. The characteristic feature of the street planning is to stagger the houses so that each building faces slightly obliquely to the street, the entrance porch being at the salient angle. One particular village, Fertőszéplak, is the masterpiece, and is well illustrated by photographs and plans. The book has a foreword by J. Padányi-Gulyás, and a short text including a number of house and street plans.

Mr. Padányi-Gulyás is the author of an article in the May *Architectural Review* discussing the lessons from these examples of Hungarian architecture for contemporary architecture generally.

The second book is a well-illustrated study of the rural buildings and cultural life in the Vas district. It describes the domestic buildings, the villages, the churches and farms. The author deplores the degeneration from natural rural to imitation urban building in post-war years, and his study is an eloquent plea for a restoration not merely of the forms but the substance of rural culture.

The photographs are adequate as illustrations, and succeed in giving a general picture of this vigorous building, primitive perhaps, but primitive within the terms of a strongly defined native culture enlivened by imagination in the use of detail and a sense of order in the disposition of the whole.

This work, presented by the author, adds yet another to the many works on Hungarian art and life which the Library in recent years has been privileged to receive from our Hungarian confrères.

#### ART AND LIFE IN ROUMANIA

ROUMANIAN JOURNEY. By Sacheverell Sitwell. 8vo. viii + 120 pp. + plates. London: Batsford, 1938. 8s. 6d.

The average traveller to Vienna makes a point of going by boat or car to Budapest, where he imagines he has reached the first outpost of the Orient. Farther East he rarely gets, firstly because of the conditions of the roads, and secondly because no one has told him he should. Now, however, all the Balkan countries are rapidly improving their roads, and Mr. Sitwell has written a book that should tempt everyone to go to Roumania, one of the largest countries in Europe, and with such contrasts in scenery as the bare rock peaks of the Carpathians near Brasov to the thousands of small flat islands that crowd together to form the Danube Delta.

I do not think Mr. Sitwell expected to find such a wealth of material that would interest him, and in the hundred pages of text he can only deal but briefly with many of the monasteries and customs. Another hundred pages of excellent photographs by Mr. Costa and Mr. Windham go to complete the book, and for that reason alone it would be a remarkable publication at the price.

The first half of the book is the better, because Mr. Sitwell has not been so rushed. It deals with his entry into Transylvania, his visits to the monastery of Curtea de Arges, which has the same romantic flavour as the Kremlin, and to another with frescoes at Hurez. He then has a pleasant time meeting Royalty and enjoying the excellent cuisines of Bucarest, and it is while there he meets the long-haired Laetzi Gypsies, and some members of that curious religious sect, the Skoptzi. His accounts of these form the most interesting reading in the book.

When Mr. Sitwell went North to the Bucovina, where there are the finest Byzantine frescoes in existence on the exterior of the churches at Sucevita and Voroneti, he only left himself a day to see four churches, and motor two hundred miles over appalling roads with two punctures! This is a remarkable feat of endurance, but I can only hope that Mr. Sitwell will return to the part of Roumania that interested him most, and write of the seventeen frescoed churches that were the flower of Moldavian culture.

DONALD CRAIK [4.]

## Review of Periodicals

*Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.*

Normally the journals referred to in this review, all of which are in the R.I.B.A. reference library, cannot be borrowed. Members are, however, asked to encourage their local public libraries and their local society's library to take as many journals as they can afford; and they are asked, for the convenience of local members, to notify the R.I.B.A. of what journals are known to exist in public or private hands in their own neighbourhood.

### SCHOOLS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 28 July. P. 167.  
L.M.S. School of Transport, Derby, by W. H. Hamlyn [F.]  
ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1938. July. P. 13.  
Reconstruction and additions to the County School of Arts and Crafts, Worthing, by C. G. Stillman [F.]  
DAS WERK (ZURICH). 1938. July. P. 206.  
Two new schools in Zurich by Dr. Roland Rohn, and three by Hermann Herter, A. and H. Oeschger, and Henauer E. Witschi respectively, with useful photographs and notes on the gymnasia.

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). 1938. June. P. 329.  
Advanced technical school for aviation in Florence.  
BAUGILDE (BERLIN). 1938. July. P. 697.  
Military School at Dresden, by Prof. Walter and Johannes Krüger.

### INSTITUTIONAL

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 10 July. P. 510.  
The Franco-British Hostel in the Cité Universitaire, Paris, by P. Martin and M. Vieu.

### GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 24 June. P. 382.  
Anti-aircraft headquarters, Leigh-on-Sea, by G. Shenstone [F.]

### CIVIC

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. August. P. 70.  
Civic Hall, Wolverhampton, by Lyons and Israel [A.A.].

### HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 29 July. P. 134.  
The Quality Inn, Leicester Square, by Riley & Glanfield [FF.].  
THE BUILDER. 1938. 5 August. P. 251.  
"The Ocean Hotel," Saltdean, Sussex, by R. W. H. Jones [L.], comprising a main block with public rooms and 120 bedrooms, and six subsidiary buildings containing a total of 291 bedrooms.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1938. July. P. 11.  
The "Harrow Tavern," Wembley, by Stewart and Hendry [FF.], in brick with stone facings.

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1938. No. 3. P. 97.  
An hotel by Professor Jan Bagiński.

### OFFICES

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 29 July. P. 130.  
A glass company's offices, New Jersey, U.S.A., by William Lescaze.

### SHOWROOMS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 75.  
Three showrooms for the display of building materials.

### TRANSPORT AND BRIDGES

ANNALES DE L'INSTITUT TECHNIQUE (PARIS). 1938. No. 3. P. 1.  
Railway buildings in France; illustrated papers by M. Cambournac and M. Peirani.  
A MAGYAR MÉRNÖK (BUDAPEST). 1938. July. P. 257.  
An article on Civil Aerodrome design by Dr. Ing. Bierbauer Virgil.  
APXNTEKTYPA (MOSCOW). 1938. No. 5. P. 20.  
Article and diagrams on transport in town planning.  
CHANTIERS (ALGIERS). 1938. June. P. 275.  
Illustrated article on five steel and reinforced concrete bridges in Oregon, U.S.A.

### COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). 1938. May. P. 287.  
Results of a competition for the "Montecatini" seaside holiday colony for girls.

### HOSPITALS

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. August. P. 47.  
South Middlesex Fever Hospital, Isleworth, by P. J. B. Harland [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. August. P. 72.  
Hospital for Sick Children, Guilford Street, London, by Stanley Hall, Easton and Robertson [FF.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 14 July. P. 90.  
ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 15 July. P. 62.  
Birmingham Hospitals Centre, by Lanchester and Lodge [FF.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 22 July. P. 98.  
New Isolation Block for the London Fever Hospital, by Maurice E. Webb [F.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 4 August. P. 219.  
Nurses' Home, East Surrey Hospital, by Crickmay and Sons [A.].

THE BUILDER. 1938. 5 August. P. 258.  
Highfield Maternity Hospital, Wallasey, by L. St. G. Wilkinson and W. B. Allison [F.].

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1938. July. P. 263.  
Section on Hospitals, containing a useful guide for reference, and plans and concise notes on planning and construction.

NOSOKOMEION (STUTTGART). 1938. July. P. 202.  
Study of a Health Centre and University Medical School at Prague, by J. Havlicek, Dr. V. Uklein, and Dr. B. Albert. (In English.)

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). 1938. July. P. 377.  
Extension to the Tübingen Anatomical Institute.

CHANTIERS (ALGIERS). 1938. June. P. 255.  
Reinforced concrete frame hospital at Sidi-bel-Abbès, by Xavier Salvador.

## SPORTS BUILDINGS

THE BUILDER. 1938. 5 August. P. 260.  
A timber gymnasium at Nonington, Kent, by Jocelyn F. Adburgham [L.].

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS. 1938. July. P. 181.  
Valuable paper on Open-air Bathing Pools, by L. St. G. Wilkinson.

## THEATRES AND CINEMAS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 96.  
Building Types section on Theatres. Plans and photographs of recent American cinemas and broadcasting theatres. Useful notes on Cinemas by Ben Schlanger, on Projection Rooms by J. J. Sefing, on Theatre Acoustics by C. C. Potwin, on the Production and Audience requirements of Community Theatres by Maynard Lyndon, and on Broadcasting Theatres by Norman Bel Geddes.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 443.  
Article by Don Graf on "The Design of the Cinema," dealing with plan shape and stage size; with data sheets on floor slope and seat sizes.

## RELIGIOUS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 21 July. P. 137.  
Church at South Harrow, by N. F. Cachemaille-Day [F.].

## DOMESTIC

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. August. P. 54.  
A group of houses in brick at Froggnal, Hampstead, by Ernst L. Freud.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. August. P. 69.  
"San Remo Towers," a block of flats at Boscombe Bay, Bournemouth, by Hector O. Hamilton.

BUILDING. 1938. July. P. 269.  
An article with photographs on "Hampstead—two centuries of house architecture," by Nicholas Stephen.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT. 1938. July. P. 319.  
Birmingham's municipal housing estates.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 59.  
Honeycomb House, by Frank Lloyd Wright; a house planned on a hexagonal unit.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 2.  
Results of the American Gas Association's competition for houses of 24,000 and 32,000 cu. ft. Profusely illustrated.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). 1938. July. P. 345.  
The German Embassy, Carlton House Terrace, London. A well-illustrated article on the interior alterations carried out by Professor Albert Speer.

## CONSTRUCTION

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 409.  
Aesthetic design of steel structures, by Aymar Emburg. The third and concluding article on the aesthetic phases of designs involving collaboration between engineers and architects.

## MATERIALS

BUILDING. 1938. July. P. 274.  
Notes in the "Comparative Costs" section on Stock Pattern Exterior Doors by R. V. Boughton, dealing with sizes, construction, costs, hanging, etc.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT. 1938. July. P. 330.  
Extracts from a paper by A. Miller [A.] dealing with the

resistance of brickwork to penetration by moisture and wind, to loading, to heat and sound transmission, to fire and to disintegrating influences.

ANNALES DE L'INSTITUT TECHNIQUE (PARIS). 1938. No. 3. P. 31.

Aggregates for concrete by R. Feret.

BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). 1938. August. P. 252.

Article with photographs and detail drawings on Flatched Roofs in Germany.

## HEATING

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1938. May, June, July. PP. 532, 591, 14.

Articles on Central Heating Calculations by Sidney F. Greenland.

## EQUIPMENT

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. June. P. 314.  
Sound equipment for the interior. Systems of radio installations, built-in radio and gramophone fittings, etc.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. August. P. 80.  
Ventilation and air-conditioning of the interior.

WOOD. 1938. June. P. 301.

Winning designs, including details of fittings, for a bachelor's bed-sitting room.

## HISTORICAL

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. August. P. 57.  
"The Growth of Modern Architecture in Sweden," a well-illustrated article by Arnold Tucker and Gun Sjödin.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 79.

An article by Edith Elmer Wood, on "What has kept the costs down during England's housebuilding boom?" in which she reviews the situation since 1920.

## BIOGRAPHICAL

BUILDING. 1938. July. P. 274.  
An article on the Dutch architect J. J. P. Oud by Dr. H. P. L. Wiessing.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

TOWN PLANNING REVIEW. 1938. July. PP. 1, 27.  
"Towards a Systematic Approach in Planning Science: Geoprosopy," by G. Conzen.

"Park Planning," by R. H. Mattocks; the third part of the article, dealing with open spaces in which the aesthetic effect is the primary consideration.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. 1938. July-September. P. 97.

Extracts from a paper submitted by F. J. Osborn at a Conference of the National Housing and Town Planning Council on "The Planning of Greater London."

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. July. P. 66.  
Results of the American Gas Association's competition for neighbourhood planning for those of limited incomes.

APXNETKTYPA (MOSCOW). 1938. No. 5. PP. 4, 14.  
Illustrated article on the replanning of Kiev and photographs and notes on the reconstruction of Moscow.

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). 1938. May. P. 305.

An article with plans and photographs on town planning in the French Colonies in North Africa.

## A.R.P.

THE BUILDER. 1938. 29 July. P. 217.  
A.R.P. First-aid post, St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, by Adrien J. Sharp, City Architect [L.].

# Accessions to the Library

## 1937-1938—XII

(Incorporating the conclusion of XI), concluded

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to or purchased by the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

*Books presented by publishers for review marked*

R.

*Books purchased marked*

P.

*\*Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library*

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, GARDENS, RURAL PRESERVATION

ROMAY (A. G. CARMONA)

Una Tesis polémica: el urbanismo en la docencia universitaria.  
8½". 87 pp. Habana (Cuba). 1937.  
*Presented by the Author.*

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Evidence of the . . . Association.  
12¾". 43 pp. Lond. [1938.] R.

BAIN (VICTOR)

National planning. (*From* Jnl. West Yorkshire Socy. of Architects.)  
7¼". 29 pp. Leeds. 1938.  
*Presented by the Author [F.].*

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE : NATIONAL SURVEY AND NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

\* Report.

8½". (iv) + 36 pp. Lond. [1938.] 1s.  
*Presented by Mr. John Dover [A.], and R. (2).*

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

I—H— and T—P— Congress :—  
1937 Paris : Final report.  
dupl. typescript (printed cover). 11". Brussels.  
[1937 or 1938.] R.

SCARBOROUGH, Borough

The Further development of Scarborough. By S. D. Adshead and H. V. Overfield.  
12" × 9½". 88 pp. + front. + xxv (some folding) + pls. n.p. 1938.  
*Presented by Prof. Adshead [F.].*

STAR newspaper

Thames south bank scheme.  
10". 24 pp. [Lond. 1938.] R.

WALKER (MABEL L.)

Urban blight and slums. Economic and legal factors &c. With special chapters by [various authors]. (Harvard City Planning Studies, xii.)  
9¾". xvi + 442 pp. + (ii) pls. Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard U.P. ; Lond. : O.U.P. 1938. 17s.  
*Presented by the Harvard University City Planning Department.*

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Highway development survey 1937 (Greater London). Sir Charles Bressey, engineer. Sir Edwin Lutyens, consultant.  
13". 68 pp. + pls. + 2 folding maps in pocket.  
Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 7s. 6d. P.

COCHRANE (WILLIAM)

Charing Cross road and rail bridge. &c. (Paper . . . before the Southern Railway Debating Society.)  
pam. 13½". [Lond. 1938.] R.

ROCKLEY, Baroness, formerly AMHERST (*The Hon. ALICIA*) and CECIL (*The Hon. Mrs. EVELYN*)  
Historic gardens of England.

7¼". xii + 68 + (ii) pp. + 96 pls. Lond. : Country Life. 1938. 7s. 6d. P.

AMSTERDAM

Het Boschplan van Amsterdam.

*English trans.* Park course of Amsterdam.

—each pam. 7½". [Amsterdam. 193—.]

AMSTERDAM : COMMISSIE VOOR HET BOSCHPLAN

Rapport &c.

11½". 70 pp. + 2 folding pls. [Amsterdam. 1931.]

AMSTERDAM : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Toelichting boschplan [wooded park scheme] Amsterdam. By W. A. de Graaf.

11½". 43 pp. + folding map. [Amsterdam. 1937.]  
—All presented by the Department.

BAILY (F. G.)

Trees and shrubs for housing schemes and roads.

pam. 8½". Edin. [1938.] R.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL SCOTLAND

Annual report [on 1937].

1938. R.

COASTAL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

Report and recommendations.

pam. 9¾". [Lond. 1938.] R.

### DUPLICATES

Also 24 works added to Loan Library.

*Presented by bequest by the late Mr. S. W. Davis [A.].*

### DRAWINGS

BARRY (*Sir CHARLES*)

[Government offices and Whitehall scheme.]

Ink D. on tracing paper (mounted). 1857.

*Presented by Mrs. H. M. Wolfe Barry.*

CUMMINGS (E. S.)

Sketch-books. [Mostly England, some Italy and other countries.]

5 volumes. 1893-1913.

*Presented by Mr. John Stuart, Essex county architect, through*

*Mr. E. Vincent Harris [F.].*

BERG-HANSEN & Co.

Plan of Oslo.

folded map. [19—.]

*Presented by Mr. Arthur L. Hall [A.].*

## 1937-1938 XIII

### ARCHITECTURE

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

1937, Paris. [Report.]

10¾". [Paris. 1938.] R.

### HISTORY

FLETCHER (BANISTER F., afterwards Sir BANISTER)

\*A History of architecture on the comparative method.

10th ed. 9½" × 6". xxx + 1,033 + var. pp., incl. pls.

Lond. : Batsford. 1938. £2 2s. R. & P.(4).

GIBBERD (FREDERICK)

The Architecture of England from Norman times to the present day.

11½" × 9". 48 pp. Lond. : Archl. Press. 1938. 5s. P.



## WHISTLER (LAURENCE)

\*Sir John Vanbrugh, architect and dramatist 1664—1726.  
10". 327 pp. +xiv pls. Lond.: Cobden-Sanderson.  
1938. £1 1s. P.(2).

## NEW YORK: MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

Aalto [(Alvar)].—Architecture and furniture.  
10". 48 pp. New York; Lond.: Geo. Allen & Unwin.  
1938. 5s. R.

## DRAWING

## AMES (IRENE K.)

A Portfolio of alphabet designs &c.  
pfo. 14½". 32 pls. New York: John Wiley; Lond.:  
Chapman & Hall. 1938. 12s. 6d. R.

## VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

## SINDACATO NAZIONALE FASCISTA INGEGNERI

Raccolta delle leggi e regolamenti per la tutela e l'esercizio delle  
professioni di ingegnere e di architetto. (L'Ingegnere, journal.)  
10½". Rome. 1937. R.

## ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

A Charter for architectural assistants employed in public offices.  
pam. 9¾". Lond. [1938.]

"A Charter," &c. . . public meeting.  
dupl. typescript. 13". [1938.]  
Presented by the Association.

## DAVIES (B. PRICE)

\*Building laws, byelaws and regulations. (Building Estimator  
publications.)  
9¾". 439 + (8) pp. Cardiff: Building Estimator. [1938.]  
£1 4s. 6d. R. & P.

## KNIGHT (CHARLES), publ.

Knight's Annotated model byelaws &c.  
9th ed. By C. Roland Woods.  
9¾". xi + 410 pp. Lond. [1938.] £1 15s. R.

## R.I.B.A.

[Competitions.] An Explanatory memorandum &c.  
[Reprint.] leaflet. 10". Lond. 1937.  
[Competitions.] Regulations &c.  
[Revised ed.] 13½". Lond. 1937.

BUILDING TYPES  
(CIVIL)

## SETNICKA (JOSEF), editor

Plánování a stavba Všeobecného Pensijního Ustavu [General  
Public Insurance Institute] v Praze. [Josef Havlíček and Karel  
Honzik, architects.]  
11½". 47 pp. Prague: Sdružení Architektu. [193—.]  
Presented by Mr. P. Morton Shand.

## MADDOCK (LESLIE) and BELLHOUSE (SIR GERALD)

The Factories Act 1937.  
9". xxviii + 684 pp. Lond.: Eyre & Spottiswoode.  
1937. £1 5s. P.

## NELSON (PAUL), architect

Architecture hospitalière. Deux études de P—N—, &c.  
10¾" x 8¾". (viii) + (viii) pp. + 28 pls., some folded. Paris:  
Morancé. [after 1936.] (10s. 6d.) P.

## CROSS (A. W. S.) and CROSS (K. M. B.)

Modern public baths and washhouses.  
\*[Revised ed.] Modern public baths. By K. M. B. Cross.  
(Amateur Swimming Association.)  
9¾". 88 pp. Lond.: Simpkin Marshall. 1938. R. & P.

## CARTER'S SPORTS COVERTS Ltd.

Timber squash courts, cover title.  
pam. 9". Lond. [1938.] R.  
(RELIGIOUS)

## GARDNER (ARTHUR)

An Introduction to French church architecture.  
8". viii + 354 pp. incl. 245 pls. (backed). Cambridge:  
U.P. 1938. 18s. P.

## LIVERPOOL: LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL COMMITTEE

Quarterly bulletin. Vol. 5, No. 52. (June.)  
1938. R.

## (EDUCATIONAL)

## ALTSTETTEN, Zürich: SCHULHAUS KAPPELI

Festschrift zur einweihung des Schulhauses K—, Z—A—.  
11". 64 pp. + pls. Zürich. 1937.  
Presented by Mr. P. Morton Shand.

## (DOMESTIC)

## EDWARDS (A. TRYSTAN)

An Alternative to tenements.—High density cottages. (Four  
articles from The Builder, Feb.) (Hundred New Towns Association.)  
pam. 12½". Lond. 1938. 2s.  
Presented by the Association.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Housing. House production, slum clearance, etc. England  
and Wales. Position at 31st March, 1938.  
1938. 4d. R.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Report of Council [on] 1937.  
[1938.] R.

## INTERIORS, DETAILS

## CARRINGTON (NOEL)

Design in the home.  
Revised ed.: Design and decoration in the home.  
10". 144 pp., incl. pls. + front. Lond.: Country  
Life. 1938. 10s. 6d. P.

## STRATTON (ARTHUR)

\*Elements of form and design in classic architecture.  
sm. fo. Lond. 1925. (8s. 6d.) P. (remaineder).  
To Loan Library.

## STRATTON (ARTHUR) and EDWARDS (A. TRYSTAN)

The Orders of architecture.  
sm. fo. Lond. [1931.] (6s. 6d.) P. (remaineder).  
To Loan Library.

## ALLIED ARTS

## VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

Review of the principal acquisitions during . . . 1937. (Annual  
review, cover title.)  
1938. 2s. 6d. R.

## BROWN (F. P.)

South Kensington and its art training.  
8½". Lond. 1912. Presented.

## BUILDING SCIENCE

## JAGGARD (W. R.) and DRURY (F. E.)

\*Architectural building construction.  
\*Fourth ed. By F. E. Drury. Vol. i. 8½". Camb.:  
U.P. 1938. 7s. 6d. P. (2).

## MATERIALS

## MCLACHLAN (THOMAS)

The Decay of building materials with special reference to micro-  
biological agencies. (Paper to . . . Society of Chemical Industry.)  
pam. 11". [Lond.] 1938. R.

## CONSTRUCTION

## LONDON ASSOCIATION OF MASTER SLATERS AND TILERS

The Measurement of slating and tiling . . . series of lectures  
[by C. G. Dolson].  
8½". (iv) + 60 pp. + 7 pls. (backed).  
Lond. [1938.] 4s. 6d. R.

## AUSTINS of East Ham Ltd.

\*Simplified facts about the new L.C.C. Byelaws for timber  
construction.  
pam. 10" x 8". East Ham. [1938.] R. (2).

## SANITARY SCIENCE, EQUIPMENT, PROOFING

## DAY (LOUIS J.)

Standard plumbing details &c.  
11½" x 9½". (viii) + (ii) pp. + 119 pls. New York: John  
Wiley; Lond.: Chapman & Hall. 1938. (£1 10s.) P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH : CENTRAL ADVISORY WATER COMMITTEE  
Report : First. Underground water ; planning of water  
resources and supplies.

pam. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 6d. R.

DALZELL (J. R.) and HUBBARD (C. L.)

Air conditioning. Heating and ventilating.

8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". (viii) + 571 pp. Chicago : Amer. Technical  
Soc'y. 1938. (16s.) P.

DALZELL (J. R.) and SABIN (A. H.)

Painting and decorating estimating.

8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". viii + 152 pp. Chicago : Amer. Technical  
Soc'y. 1938. (7s. 6d.) P.

HEYL (P. R.) and CHRISLER (V. L.)

Architectural acoustics. (U.S. Department of Commerce :  
National Bureau of Standards.—Circular C 418.)

pam. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Washington : U.S. Govt. Printing Office.  
1938. (5 c.) P.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANTS

A Report on the design, equipment and cost of air-raid shelters.  
*From Architects' Journal*, 7 July.)

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". (34) pp. Lond. 1938.  
*Presented by the Association.*

### TOPOGRAPHY

EDINBURGH. *City of*

Edinburgh. Official guide &c.

7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". var. pp. Edin. : Menzies. [after 1925.]  
*Presented by Mr. A. W. Jardine [A.]*

BRISTOL. *City of*

Official guide to the city of Bristol.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". ( ) + 107 pp. + folding map. Bristol. [1938.]  
*Presented by the City Librarian.*

BUSHELL (W. D.)

Hobson's Conduit : the New River at Cambridge commonly  
called Hobson's River.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". xiv + 140 pp. + ix pls. + iii maps (pls.). Cambridge :  
U.P. 1938. 6s. R.

PRAGUE : MUNICIPAL SAVINGS BANK

Prague. The capital of the Czechoslovak republic.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". (ii) + 31 pp. + pls. Prague. 1923.  
*Presented by the Bank.*

RADSTRÖM (KARL JOHAN), *editor*

Sverige från luften. Phot. by Oscar Bladh.

Häfte 1 : Stockholm.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". [Stockholm. 1937.]

*Presented through the Exhibition Sub-Committee.*

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, RURAL PRESERVATION

BARTHOLOMEW (HARLAND)

Urban land uses. . . . An aid to scientific zoning practice.  
(Harvard City Planning Studies, iv.)

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". xvi + 174 pp. + front. + xiv pls. Cambridge :  
Harvard U.P. 1932. (15s.) P.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND and  
COUNCIL . . . WALES : STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL  
PARKS

The Case for national parks in Great Britain.

pam. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Lond. 1938. 2d. R.

Map, The Potential national park areas . . . , inserted.

National parks for Great Britain. Brief statement of policy.

leaflet. 13". [1938.] R.  
Notes on Mr. Norman Burkitt's speech, . . . , dupl. typescript,  
inserted.

## Correspondence

### MODERN SCULPTURE

24 Willow Road,  
London, N.W.3

19.7.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—On page 855 of the JOURNAL for 18 July there is a photograph of a piece of sculpture, representing an "ape-like" woman. Underneath the photograph is written "Why is it that a severe modern building, or a somewhat abstract work of architectural sculpture, will cause resentment or even rage in a crowd of nice quiet people, who in their own lives have not given one consecutive hour to serious study of the arts?"

I have yet to meet the "nice quiet people" who resent such "severe modern buildings," as for instance the new University and other good examples.

Regarding the piece of sculpture shown, and all other such : is it that "nice quiet people" who by definition are the opposite to noisy, vulgar people, have an instinctive loathing of the bestial in both life and art?

When sculpture is written all over with sex, sex, sex, they do not take to it.

I feel that the kind of caption under this photograph is as old fashioned as the sculpture, which was invented by certain noisy people about twenty-five years ago.

Yours very faithfully,

E. FRAZER TOMLINS [F.]

### EWAN CHRISTIAN

32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1  
10.6.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The Institute petitioned for and received a new Charter on 28 March 1887, this Charter being submitted during the presidency of Ewan Christian (Gold Medallist 1887), and was empowered and required by statute to hold such examination as they might think fit and thereafter only admit either Associates or Fellows who had passed the examinations.

In 1878 Mr. Christian designed for the poor parish of Nunhead St. Antholin, partly built from the fund derived from the demolition of an extremely interesting octagon church in Budge Row designed by Sir Christopher Wren with a remarkably fine tower. This church at Nunhead remains to-day almost as left from the hand of our past President and is a fine example of his work in all aspects—design, construction and quality of material.

It is now proposed to clean and whitewash the church internally and some admirers propose to associate some portion of this cleaning with the architect's name.

Should any members feel that, as this year has seen in the Registration Act (the completion of the work of improving the professional status in which Mr. Christian took a leading part as the President at the time of the Charter), they would like to help in perpetuating his memory in a building by his hand, I am sure the Rev. Cyril M. Smith (Vicar) would be glad to hear from them.

Yours faithfully,

G. FLINT CLARKSON [A.]

# REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

## A NOTE ON THE OPTIMUM DISTRIBUTION OF SOUND ABSORBENT BETWEEN A PAIR OF COUPLED ROOMS

By J. E. R. CONSTABLE, Ph.D., M.A., B.Sc.,

*Physics Department, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex.*

The sound-insulation between two adjoining rooms depends not only on the sound reduction factor of the intervening partition, but also upon the sound-absorbent properties of the room surfaces. The smaller the amount of absorbent in the room containing the source of sound, the higher will be the sound level in this room, and consequently the higher will be the sound level in the receiving room. Similarly, the smaller the amount of absorbent in the receiving room, the higher will be the level to which the sound entering from the first room will build up. Clearly, therefore, to reduce the sound level in the receiving room, sound-absorbent treatment should be applied to each room. It is of interest to determine the most efficient distribution of the available absorbent between the two rooms.

Employing the usual formulae for the relation between the power output of the source in the first room and the sound intensity in the second room, it is possible to show that the sound level in the receiving room is lowest when the total sound-absorption is the same in each room, irrespective of their volumes. The total sound-absorption is, of course, the sum of the absorption contributed by the special treatment and the ordinary contents of the rooms such as carpets, curtains and chairs, and allowance for any difference between the contents of the two rooms should be made when determining the distribution of special acoustic treatment.

It should be added that exact equality of total sound absorption need not be aimed at. Deviations from equality of the order of 10 to 20 per cent. are unlikely to be noticeable, on account of the logarithmic character of the sensitivity of the ear.

## BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR MILD STEEL DUSTBINS, No. 792

This specification, which standardises the shape, weight and construction of the everyday dustbin, was prepared under the supervision of the Chemical Engineering Industry Committee at the request of the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Committee.

The Committee which took the work in hand represented the Ministry of Health and many scientific and industrial organisations, including the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers, Institute of Public Cleansing; Hotel and Restaurants Associations of Great Britain, Galvanised National Hardware Association, London County Council, London Cleansing Committee, and the R.I.B.A.

The Specification pays careful attention to the metal gauges of the parts of the bin which receive the hardest knocks, the security of the lid in high winds, and the elimination of as many dust-collecting corners as possible, consistent with

economic production. The sides are tapered to facilitate emptying.

If made in accordance with the published Specification, it is impossible to stack these bins owing to the cone shape of the lid, but, in considering this possible requirement, it is probable that the Committee decided that the increasing use of the storage container by municipalities and private concerns provides the better solution to the problem of the temporary storing of large quantities of refuse.

The R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee trusts that members will refer to the British Standard Specification for Mild Steel Dustbins, No. 792, whenever possible.

## STANDARD SIZES OF BRICKS

In 1936 the British Standards Institution, at the request of the R.I.B.A., produced a specification standardising the sizes of clay bricks. In formulating this specification the technical committee responsible for the work had in mind the requirement of a brick of such length that, without cutting, the resultant brickwork would have a horizontal dimension which would be a multiple of nine inches, thus permitting the work to be carried out in the easiest and cheapest way to drawings dimensioned in the customary manner.

The length was fixed at  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in., which allowed for a quarter-inch joint. Three heights were standardised in order to permit of a choice in this matter—namely, 2 in.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. It was also provided that facing bricks and backing bricks should be made in corresponding sizes so as to facilitate proper bonding.

It appears, however, from trade returns that architects do not, to any great extent, avail themselves of the Standard Specification, and referring to this, a letter recently addressed to the Royal Institute by the Clay Products Technical Bureau of Great Britain included the following observations:—

"It seems unlikely that the balance of opinion in the architectural profession as to suitable sizes for bricks has changed since 1936, but it would seem that the references to this subject which have appeared from time to time in the *JOURNAL* of the Royal Institute, together with the efforts of such institutions as this Bureau, have not been sufficiently effective to ensure the widespread use of British Standard Specification sizes.

"The abandonment of these standards now, owing to lack of support from the architectural profession, would, it is suggested, be an unfortunate and retrograde step."

It is probable that most architects—if they gave thought to the matter—would agree with the note of regret in the last paragraph. Here is a useful item of work carried out in the interest of the profession at considerable cost in time and effort to the Science Standing Committee as well as in alterations to plant by the brick trade, and the work is apparently in danger of being nullified by a little carelessness and the omission from building specifications of some such clause as:—

"Except where otherwise specified—(if there should be exceptions)—all clay bricks shall conform in size with the requirements of the British Standard Specification for Dimensions of Clay Facing and Backing Bricks, No. 657, 1936."

## Obituary

### SIR JOHN BURNET

*Mr. Theodore Fyfe has contributed the following memoir of Sir John Burnet, which was received just too late for inclusion in the last issue of the JOURNAL.*

My first meeting with Sir John Burnet was in 1899, when he advised me to leave school and study drawing and theoretical mechanics for a year, before entering his office, which I straightway did. I was his pupil for five years and left him in 1906 as a junior assistant. After an intervening period I was again with him, almost entirely in London, from the first beginnings of the scheme for the British Museum extension in 1904 till 1915. During this time I had an intimate personal acquaintance both with the man and his work. In 1890, John James Burnet was one of two Scottish architects who were outstanding, the other being R. Rowand Anderson; but in those days, when there were no motor-cars, cities were more isolated, and Dr. Anderson (as he was always called) was as much completely Edinburgh as Burnet was Glasgow and the West of Scotland. Yet Burnet designed the first Edinburgh Exhibition of 1886 (one of his only competition successes) and Anderson designed the Central Station Hotel in Glasgow, perhaps his finest work. Though I never remember the two men meeting or having anything to do with one another, it was chiefly through Burnet's instrumentality that Anderson was given the Royal Gold Medal in 1916.\*

The late Mr. John Archibald Campbell, who had received some training at Paris and had worked for the firm prior to 1890, became a partner in 1892, and the designation of the firm (previously "John Burnet & Son") till Mr. Campbell's retirement from it to take up practice on his own account in 1897 was "John Burnet, Son & Campbell." The partners collaborated in some competitions but in very little else, and in the South Kensington Museum competition Campbell prepared a separate design, but he may have been largely responsible for one of the most successful works belonging to the partnership—the "Gilmour Institute" at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.

The period 1879 to 1889, in the latter part of which Mr. Burnet joined his father as a partner, must be considered as one of brilliant development. By the end of that period, when he was 32, the "Son" of the firm had completely consolidated his position as one of the foremost architects of his time in Scotland, or indeed (though it was not realised) in Britain, if not in Europe. Three outstanding buildings of this time may be mentioned—the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, the offices of the Clyde Navigation Trust, and the Barony Church. The first of these, designed in 1879-80, just after Mr. Burnet had passed out of the *École des Beaux Arts*, 1<sup>re</sup> Classe, was impregnated with the spirit of French classicism, but it was no mere paper design. At this early date in his career John James Burnet showed that passion for perfection in all the crafts relating to a building, as making it a true work of art, which remained with him till the end. The front was conceived with great breadth and carried out in fine white sandstone with exquisite refinement.† The front

of the Clyde Navigation Trust, in Robertson Street—a comparatively dingy thoroughfare leading from the central part of the city to the docks—had again the spirit of French work, more Renaissance than Greek, but equally a triumph; and it is not straining at truth to say that it could not have been designed by anyone else in England at that time. The Barony Church (opened 1889), a lofty edifice in red sandstone in the east end of Glasgow, near the cathedral, has a certain gauntness, but Burnet had studied Elgin and Dunblane to advantage, and he was able to secure some stone vaulting in the interior. The treatment of the west front in particular is masterly and the moulded work of the doorway is imbued with the finest traditions of Scottish Gothic. It was at this time, in the late eighties, that a particularly able Scottish draughtsman who was employed by the firm may have been of great assistance to his academically trained young principal, but it is astonishing that Burnet was able to absorb so rapidly the Scottish vernacular style in ecclesiastical work; the small country churches of Corrie and Shiskin, in the island of Arran, both built before 1890, are masterpieces of their kind.

Mr. John Burnet, sen., had retired from all active share in the firm's work at the end of the eighties. From 1889 till his first entry into the London area Mr. Burnet, jun., consolidated his Scottish practice and developed the particular Scottish idiom which stamped all his work at that time, although, as was natural, this often kept touch with French origins. The pathological building at the Glasgow Western Infirmary (1895) and several country houses were typical of this phase of his career, as were his ecclesiastical buildings—the Parish Church, Arbroath (1897), the Gardner Memorial Church, Brechin (1898), and the MacLaren Memorial Church, Larbert (1900)—in which he secured character (as at Shiskin) by means of the squat towers of the Fifeshire churches with their plain parapets and pyramidal roofs, of which he was particularly fond. The same tendencies, adapted to city needs, are seen in the 1899 office blocks in Glasgow—Atlantic Chambers, Hope Street, and Waterloo Chambers, Waterloo Street. The Glasgow Athenæum, in St. George's Place, was more classical, but in its Buchanan Street extension (about 1893) Mr. Burnet probably made his first essay in an emphasis of vertical line, which can be seen also in the office chambers aforesaid. In the Glasgow Savings Bank, Ingram Street (1895), which he worked out with extreme care, he was able to induce the Governors to make a feature of applied sculpture and to employ Sir George Frampton. This building is important, as it was its designer's first essay in a combination of unpolished granite with freestone, to produce, in association with sculpture, a baroque *tour de force* in the entrance doorway which should dominate the entire building. At the very same date, such was the adaptability of his mind, Mr. Burnet was experimenting in entirely modern uses of stonework in the new operating theatre at the Glasgow Western Infirmary.

Shortly after he opened his London office in 1905 he had associated himself with a Scottish partner, Mr. Norman A. Dick, and the Glasgow firm became "John Burnet, Son and Dick." In London he practised for many years under his own name. Important works carried out by the Glasgow firm in the first decade of the present century were the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, facing the Glasgow Western Infirmary, and the Memorial Chapel at Glasgow University. Every aspect of the British Museum extension was the result

\* Burnet was also mainly responsible for the presentation of the Medal to Jean Louis Pascal and Henri Paul Nènot in 1914 and 1917 respectively.

† Unfortunately the lower storey was gutted and turned into a shop during the late nineties.

of exhaustive trial and experiment. The entrance doorway (irksome because it was of necessity so low), though seemingly quiet, is a mass of concentrated subtleties and is typical of the entire front, which, except for the use of a Greek order showing great refinement, is quite modern in feeling. It is a little sad that the holy of holies of the library—the "North Room," which Sir John remodelled entirely and which was perhaps his greatest interior triumph in the building—is now about to be completely changed.

Apart from the British Museum building, Sir John's most important London works—prior to his retirement from very active practice and the advent of "Sir John Burnet and Partners"—were, in order, the General Accident Fire and Life Insurance premises in Aldwych, the Kodak building in Kingsway, the extension of the Selfridge building, the Second Church of Christ Scientist, W.8, and Adelaide House; and it can be seen at once that his versatile mind was alive to the march of the times in comparing the first and last mentioned of these buildings.

Some personal recollections and memories may be of interest. When I was in the Glasgow office, Mr. Burnet rarely worked at a drawing board except in his house. His scribe and perfectly turned out figure, and his active springy step could be seen passing through the office occasionally, though prevailing custom made the senior draughtsmen take sheaves of drawings and tracings into the principal's room. This was seeing "Johnny" (as he was familiarly called), sometimes a matter of trepidation. To the pupils, he was an awful mystery and a supreme man, though very human, and he always said he didn't mind a "yell," as it showed that a man was enjoying his work, and they felt lucky enough to get a passing smile from him once a month. On the comparatively rare occasions when he sat down at some draughtsman's desk he usually sketched out isometric diagrams with a soft pencil on tracing paper, and after he had left the junior staff crowded round and reverently regarded these masterpieces, as such they genuinely were of their kind; for a capacity to turn any aspect of construction or design inside out in sketch form I have never known anyone who could touch John James Burnet—he was in a class by himself.

He was a master in the art of designing on tracing paper, which means that his fastidious taste was never satisfied till he had gone through a process of trial and error that to his draughtsmen seemed inexhaustible; and he never expected any tracing—however slight—to be destroyed until all possible use for it had disappeared. This and his insistence on *scale* by rigid adherence to the most minute facts of the small scale in the preparation of half-inch and so on to full-size drawings were the mainsprings of his design methods; which obviously meant meticulous accuracy on the part of the draughtsmen.\* It was a commonplace that he would not look at a scheme (he would say "I can't see it") unless it were presented to him in every possible aspect and drawn to "the millionth of an inch" in exactness. Though he revelled in beautiful detail, he was so insistent about scale that he would say "detail doesn't matter"—a hard saying to anyone who did not understand him. He was an autocrat who demanded a great deal from his assistants; but he was just as hard on himself, and his assistants knew it. To him, the architect existed for one purpose only—the best service

\*For a short period, about 1895, he actually experimented with photographic enlargement to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from  $\frac{1}{8}$ " scale, but this method did not last, largely I imagine because Mr. Galloway got restive about the expense—obviously irrecoverable.

he could give to his clients—and as his assistants were an essential part of the processes involved, it was unthinkable to him that their part should not be as freely acknowledged as his own. This extreme veneration for perfection made him expect, and eagerly look for, the joy of work and the enthusiasm over fine production in all the workmen who were carrying out his buildings. George Herbert's "Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws, makes that and the action fine" had its counterpart in Burnet's expression "the God-created navvy." With all this idealism he had an extraordinary and comprehensive, though extremely cautious, practical sense in everything relating to contract and the carrying out of a building. For any work of importance at any rate he supervised (and sometimes himself wrote) with the utmost thoroughness all the specification clauses that were not merely routine ones. The most complete example that I can remember was the foundation contract for the British Museum extension, for which he wrote out the whole of the general specification clauses in his fine and beautiful handwriting (a little difficult to read), going into every detail with the minutest care: making it as nearly "watertight" as any specification could be. He had no patience with the ornamental or routine type of traveller, but always demanded the man who really knew the technical processes of the goods advertised; and when he got hold of such a man he could put him through a searching examination. No practical detail of a job was too small for his attention and many a heating engineer or other specialist was rendered almost speechless by his amazing knowledge of constructive and technical possibilities. In this respect he once found he had met his match in the late Mr. Eastman, of the Kodak Company, but when the building in Kingsway was finished Eastman was loud in praise of two things in particular—the setting of the rubber doormat and the perfect management of the sprinkler system. Burnet had, in fact, astonished the supplying firm by insisting on a pre-arranged scheme for every sprinkler point in the building, as if it were one vast drawing room.

His clerks of works—certainly his English ones—found him trying at times, but his Scottish ones were too used to the vernacular of his mind to make the mistake of trying to be too clever. It was difficult for any practical man to bluff him, but he had a sound regard for directness of speech, even from a comparatively crude mind, if he recognised that there was real knowledge behind it. He had few close friendships among British and American architects who were his contemporaries (the late Sir John Simpson and Charles Follen McKim being exceptions), but he had a loyalty that amounted to veneration for the seniors of his Paris life, particularly the revered *patron* of his *atelier*, Jean Louis Pascal; and he would talk affectionately of M. Nénot and his family. He was also devoted to the late R. Phené Spiers and was responsible for much of the fine ceremonial that distinguished the dinner and presentation to Mr. Spiers in 1906. Among artists and craftsmen he was most intimate with Mr. Anning Bell and the late Sir George Frampton. He always said he couldn't afford to buy pictures, but he had some good paintings of the Glasgow School. His father had collected a fine library of architectural books, to which Sir John added extensively, and he was always pleased to let his pupils browse in the library if they wished. Though he had an extensive knowledge of the architectural work of his contemporaries—even when in Glasgow, more than ten years before he came to London—he was curiously unaware of many of the buildings of the later Gothic movement of the nineteenth century up



to 1904. This very fact made it all the more a delight to introduce him to such a building as All Saints, Margaret Street, and his penetrating architectural sense was able to comprehend its qualities at once.

To compare the architect is comparatively easy; to appraise the man wholly not so easy, if only because this is neither the time nor the place to do it. I have never known anyone who lived more completely by his enthusiasms or one who had a more childlike directness of character, though he could be as firm as adamant with a careless or difficult contractor or tradesman. He obtained loyalty and devotion in those who worked for him, who well knew the innate generosity of his temperament. He liked simple pleasures, good wine and good company, and at his charming house in Montague Place he and Lady Burnet dispensed hospitality with delightful old-world courtousness. For many years he escaped to a house at Ballater, Deeside, during August and September, where he lived quietly, and a country walk with him there revealed his fine simplicity. When he first visited Italy about 1894 he wrote long letters to his partner, Mr. Campbell, with the fresh delight of a débutante about her first ball. This was entirely characteristic of the man; equally characteristic—in fact, with him, inseparably a part of it—was his uprightness of purpose in all the manifold dealings of personal and professional life.

THEODORE FYFE [F.]

#### NOTE

In the list of works of the late Sir John Burnet, Sydney Harbour Bridge was omitted. This was carried out in conjunction with his partner, Mr. T. S. Tait [F.].

#### JOHN ARTHUR SMITH [F.]

We regret to record the death on 30 May 1938 of Mr. John Arthur Smith.

Mr. J. A. Smith, who was born in 1870, was articled to his father, the late Mr. Charles Smith [F.], of Charles Smith and Son, Reading. He studied at the A.A., and was assistant to the late A. Hessel Tiltman, F. G. Knight [F.] and Sir Aston Webb, R.A. [P.P.].

From 1895-1899 he practised in London with F. H. Greenaway [F.], and then went to Basingstoke, where he practised with the late R. Sterry Wallis, and in recent years was joined by his son, C. Hubert B. Smith [A.], A.A.Dip.

Mr. Smith was one of the original members of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association, founded in 1912. From 1922-1927 he was Vice-President and Chairman of its Council, and from 1927-31 was first architect President of the Association in succession to Sir William Portal, Bart.; subsequently for three years he was Vice-President.

Among his principal architectural works are the Pages Almshouses, Basingstoke; Basingstoke War Memorial; Barclays Bank, Basingstoke; "The Heronry," Hurstbourne Priors, Hants; Manor House, Chilton Candover, Hants; and various domestic and commercial buildings in and around Basingstoke. He was responsible for the Basingstoke Borough Housing Scheme, the Basingstoke Rural District Council Housing, and won the competition for Alton Infirmary, Hants, and in conjunction with F. H. Greenaway the competition for the Southampton Isolation Hospital. Together with Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, President of the R.I.B.A., he carried out alterations and additions at Farleigh House, Hants.

Until his death Mr. Smith served on the Advisory Panels of

Basingstoke and Hartley Wintney districts. He was at one time on the Basingstoke Town Council and was a founder member of the Basingstoke Rotary Club.

The practice is being carried on by his son, Mr. C. Hubert B. Smith [A.], A.A.Dip., at 8 Cross Street, Basingstoke.

#### FREDERICK JOHN WILLS, F.Inst.Arb. [F.]

We regret to record the death on 3 June 1938 of Mr. Frederick John Wills.

He was born in 1885 and received his training in the office of the late Mr. W. J. Ancell, Staple Inn, Holborn. In 1913 he began to practise on his own account. Some of his best known buildings are the Regent Palace Hotel, Cumberland Hotel, Strand Palace Hotel Extension, Regent Street Polytechnic Extension, Regent Street Polytechnic, Great Titchfield Street, and Lyons' Corner Houses. He also designed and carried out flats at Sloane Street and Great Cumberland Place, the Ardath Tobacco Company's premises, and social centres for Messrs. Kodak, Ltd., and the Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The practice is being carried on by F. J. Wills & Son at 199 Piccadilly, W.1. The names of the partners are Mr. C. G. Wills, Mr. R. M. Gibson and Mr. T. H. Barrow.

Mr. Louis Blanc writes as follows:—

Short days ago I spent some time in travel with Wills. We were passengers on the *Windsor Castle* homeward bound from the Cape. He joined the ship at Madeira, where he had been on a professional visit to Reids famous hotel. I was most agreeably surprised to meet him shortly after he had joined the ship.

We had some pleasant hours together, when he told of his job on the island and the strangeness of building so far from London.

He spoke cheerfully of future visits, and seemed to be without thought of illness or serious ill-health.

We parted at Southampton on 20 May; thirteen days later his wholly unexpected death occurred, and now cheerful, kindly, happy Wills is no longer amongst us.

He was greatly loved by his immediate friends, an honoured leader of his staff and a trusty man in his undertakings.

LOUIS BLANC [L.]

#### MR. JAMES H. GRAY [F.]

The death occurred at Strone on 17 April of Mr. James Henry Gray [F.], of Messrs. Watson Salmond & Gray, the well-known firm of architects in Glasgow.

Mr. Gray, who was very seriously ill two years ago, had been in very indifferent health for the last two years, but appeared to show signs of improvement during the two or three months preceding his death.

By his decease the architectural profession in Glasgow has lost a talented member and the various professional bodies with which he was connected a loyal friend.

Born in 1885 of old Quaker stock, Mr. Gray was educated at Bootham School, York, where he distinguished himself particularly on the football field—his services for some years being requisitioned by the former pupils in their game against the school.

His architectural training was received in the office of Messrs. Campbell, Douglas & Paterson and he served for some time in the office of Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth of London. In 1914, when he had just commenced practice on his own account, Mr. Gray decided to collaborate with Messrs. Watson & Salmond with a view to partnership.

Shortly afterwards and immediately on the outbreak of war he went out to France with The Friends Ambulance Unit and served in both France and Italy. Although a confirmed pacifist at heart, his experiences during this period caused him to join The Royal Field Artillery (Trench Mortar Battery), in which unit he held the rank of Captain. Taken a prisoner in March, 1918, he was held in Germany until 1919. For some years after his return to this country he suffered indirectly as a result of his experiences as a prisoner of war.

On his return in 1919 he was assumed a partner in the firm of Watson & Salmond—the title of the firm being then changed to its present form. Mr. Gray was largely responsible for the external and internal detailing of the Glasgow Municipal Buildings Extension, which commission had been won in competition by the firm in 1913, but on which work had been stopped all during the war period. In the wide range of work carried out by the firm, it is well nigh impossible to attribute individual credit, but Mr. Gray was happiest when designing domestic work in the Scots traditional manner, such as the main elevation of the Girvan Cottage Hospital, which is largely the result of his study. Much of the domestic work for which he was responsible is distinguished on account of its unobtrusive simplicity, a fact which emerged from his admiration of the Georgian period and early colonial architecture. In "Tom-na-Monachan," a large house in Perthshire, the interiors benefited by his exquisite taste in period decoration and furniture. Mr. Gray took considerable interest in the firm's recent work at the Victoria Infirmary, which included a new nurses' home, a private wing and various ward extensions, etc.—all of which work has at various periods been exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy and the Royal Academy. He was a past member of council of the Glasgow Institute of Architects and a member of the Incorporation of Masons of the Trades House of Glasgow.

His taste was catholic as his outlook on life and probably, above all else, he was admired for his generous nature, his high ideals and his happy disposition. His loss is mourned by a very large circle of friends. Mr. Gray is survived by his wife and two daughters.

#### STEPHEN COPNALL [A.]

Stephen Lewis Wynne Copnall, who died on Saturday, 28 May, was 30 years of age; he leaves a wife and a son.

He took his diploma with distinction at the University of Liverpool School of Architecture in 1933. He was well known at the university in the field of sport and was a member of the British Universities Swimming and Water Polo teams at the International University games at Darnstadt in 1930 and Turin in 1933.

He worked as an assistant with Messrs. Beckett and Harrington in Dublin, and with the Corporation of Liverpool, and for the last two years in London with the Architects' Department of the Miners' Welfare Committee.

Stephen's courage and happiness through this time of ill-health has been an inspiration to those of us who knew him. He was devoted to his work, but still more to his colleagues and friends, for whom his care and thoughtfulness were inexhaustible.

Through his association with the Oxford Group new qualities had come into Stephen Copnall's life which showed us the possibilities of a new spiritual force in everyday business

life. This is something going far beyond codes of practice and regulations, and enhances the dignity not only of the profession but of the whole world of building, of which he regarded himself as a part.

We shall miss him greatly, but the vision he had will always remain with us.

H. M.

#### G. A. RIDGE [A.]

We regret to record the death of Mr. Gwilym Arthur Ridge, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Thomas Ridge, of Garth, Weston Lane, Oswestry, who passed away after an illness of five months' duration.

Mr. Ridge, who was 26 years of age, enjoyed the esteem and affection of all with whom he came in contact, and in his profession, as architect, he showed promise of having a successful future.

He received his early education at Oswestry High School for Boys. After a brief introduction to architecture with his father's firm, he went to Liverpool University, and, at the School of Architecture, he secured his B.Arch. degree with first-class honours.

At the earliest opportunity he became an A.R.I.B.A. He returned to Oswestry for a time, and then became associated with one of the best known architectural firms in the North of England, Messrs. Gray & Evans, of Liverpool. The confidence they placed in him was shown in his being selected for the position of resident architect for the new Alhambra Theatre in Paris, for which his firm was responsible, a contract which ran into many thousands of pounds. His reputation was thoroughly established when he returned to Oswestry to join his father's firm. In two years he became ill and died, as stated. Much sympathy is felt with his parents, sister, and brother.

#### SIR HERBERT H. HUMPHRIES [L.]

We regret to record the death of Sir Herbert H. Humphries [L.], Past President of the Town Planning Institute, Past President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

After service as a local authority engineer and surveyor in various places he became Divisional Engineer and later City Engineer and Surveyor of Birmingham. He was also executive officer for the housing schemes of that city from 1919 to his retirement in 1935.

His work in the Birmingham area included the carrying out of extensive town planning schemes, the construction of tramways, sewerage, drainage and river improvement works, numerous bridges, various public buildings, the construction of many miles of main arterial and secondary roads, including the Birmingham-Wolverhampton arterial road, and the layout of many large housing and building estates, also the erection of over 40,000 houses. He designed two regional drainage schemes in the Midland area, one estimated to cost a million pounds and one for a smaller area costing £284,400. He carried out unemployment relief works at a cost of four and a half million pounds.

Sir Herbert was Lecturer upon Town Development and Planning to the Birmingham University, and Surveyor to the Midland Joint Town Planning Advisory Council, for whom he has prepared a regional scheme.

He was knighted in 1935. He recently took Mr. G. S. McDonald into partnership under the name of Sir Herbert Humphries and McDonald.

## Notes

### APPOINTMENT VACANT

THE CITY OF HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE announce a vacancy on the staff of the Hull College of Arts and Crafts for a Senior Lecturer in Architecture who must be an A.R.I.B.A. to give advanced instruction.

The Course at the Hull College of Art and Crafts is recognised by the R.I.B.A. for exemption from the Intermediate Examination. The staff consists of the Head of the School, Dr. J. L. Martin, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., one senior lecturer and four part-time Instructors.

Applicants should be competent to teach students taking a five-year course of training in Architecture, and should preferably have been trained in a recognised School. As the Lecturer will be expected to develop the constructional side of the Course, it is considered necessary that he should have had considerable office experience or should possess some other special qualification which would show evidence of his ability to undertake the work involved.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham Scale. Particulars and application forms (to be returned by 22 August 1938) from the Director of Education, Guildhall, Hull, on receipt of a stamped foolscap envelope.

### R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the following Maintenance Scholarships have been awarded for the year 1938-1939:—

An R.I.B.A. (Houston) Maintenance Scholarship of £100 per annum to Mr. F. R. Greenen, of Bournemouth.

The "Builder" Maintenance Scholarship of £55 per annum to Mr. P. R. Ferguson, of Runwell, Essex.

The Maintenance Scholarships awarded last year to the following candidates have been renewed for a further period of one year:—

Mr. J. S. Minton (Architectural Association School of Architecture), R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £70.

Mr. T. H. Lodge (Leeds School of Architecture), R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £55.

Mr. I. L. B. Hopkins (Aberdeen School of Architecture), R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship of £60.

Mr. S. Cruickshank (Architectural Association School of Architecture), Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45.

Mr. M. Shephard (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool), R.I.B.A. (Houston) Maintenance Scholarship of £100.

Mr. J. L. Ware (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London), R.I.B.A. (Houston) Maintenance Scholarship of £100.

### THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF BUILDING SURVEYOR UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

It has been decided to publish the questions set for the R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, after each examination.

In accordance with this decision, the questions set for the examination held from 4 to 6 May 1938 are on sale at the R.I.B.A., price 1s. per copy.

### THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN LONDON AND THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF BUILDING SURVEYOR UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A revised syllabus for the R.I.B.A. Examination for the office of District Surveyor in London and the R.I.B.A. Examination for the office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will be brought into operation at the examinations to be held in May 1939.

Copies of the revised syllabus may be obtained upon application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

It has also been decided to publish the questions set for the above examinations, and in accordance with this decision, the questions set for the Examinations held in May 1938 are on sale at the R.I.B.A., price 1s. per copy.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SUMMER SCHOOL, 1938

The General Committee of the Town and Country Planning Summer School, of which Dr. Thomas Adams is President, has decided to hold the School this year at Mardon Hall, Exeter, from 2 to 9 September, by kind invitation of the authorities of the University College of the South-West. Overseas delegates and students will be especially welcome.

The School fee will be one and a half guineas for the full week and one guinea for the long week-end, which will include membership of the School, attendance at all sessions and a copy of the proceedings when published.

The terms for board and lodging, in addition, will be £3 3s. for the full week (single room) or £2 12s. 6d. for two sharing. The week-end board terms will be about £1 1s.

The programme of lectures will be issued as soon as possible and those wishing to receive copies or to have their names placed on the School Register should communicate at once with the Hon. General Secretary, 26 Church Green, Witney, Oxfordshire. *Those who have previously attended one of the Summer Schools need not apply as their names are already on the Register.*

### THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARTISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

We have been asked to draw attention to this congress, which will be held at Amsterdam in October. The congress will last three days, and on the final day delegates will be the guests of the artists' associations of Rotterdam. For further particulars apply to Le Secrétaire Général, Confédération Internationale des Artistes, Rue de la Cité Moderne, 27 Berchem-Sainte-Agathe, Belgium.

### SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SURVEYORS ROME, 5-10 OCTOBER 1938

The International Federation of Surveyors (12 Great George Street, S.W.1) holds a conference every four years. This year it is being held in Rome from 5-10 October, when the National Fascist Syndicate of Surveyors will be responsible for the arrangements. Particulars can be had from the Syndicate, 5 Via Toscana, Rome.

## NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

18 JULY 1938

## APPOINTMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

The following were appointed as Vice-Presidents for the Session 1938-1939 :—

Professor Patrick Abercrombie, M.A.  
Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., S.A.D.G.  
Mr. A. H. Moberly.

## APPOINTMENT OF HON. SECRETARY AND HON. TREASURER

Mr. W. H. Ansell and Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan were appointed as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively for the Session 1938-1939.

## OBITUARY

The Secretary reported with regret the death of Mr. Grahame Cotman, President of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects.

## APPOINTMENTS

*The National House-Builders' Registration Council*

Mr. G. E. Sreatfeild [F.] for a further period of three years.  
*Annual Meeting of the General Council for the National Registration of Plumbers, Norwich, 27 July*

Mr. Eric W. B. Scott [F.]  
*Housing Standards Joint Committee of the R.I.B.A. and the Housing Centre*  
Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.] in place of Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F.]  
*R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medals: Jury for the Area of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects*

Mr. A. G. Henderson [F.]

## R.I.B.A. BUILDING FUND

It was resolved to send the cordial thanks of the Council to the East Africa Institute of Architects for the gift of £5 5s. to the R.I.B.A. Building Fund.

## VISIT TO THE NEW BUILDINGS OF LONDON UNIVERSITY ON 2 JULY

It was resolved to convey the cordial thanks of the Council to Mr. Charles Holden for his kindness in showing the party over the new buildings, and to the University authorities for their kindness in arranging the visit and providing tea for the members who took part.

## WHOLE-TIME OFFICIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

It was agreed on the recommendation of the Competitions Committee and Salaried Members' Committee to add a note to the memorandum on "Whole-time Officials and Private Work," making it clear that the principles set out in the memorandum

were not intended to debar whole-time officials from taking part in competitions provided that Clause (C) of the R.I.B.A. Regulations was not infringed, i.e., that they did not take part in competitions promoted by the authorities for whom they were working.

## MODEL FORM OF CONDITIONS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

On the recommendation of the Competitions Committee, Clause 14 of the Model Form of Conditions for Architectural Competitions was amended to read as follows :—

"The deposit of £... paid by the applicant for these Conditions will be returned to him on receipt of a bona fide design, or in the event of the applicant declining to compete, on the return of the Competition documents at least two weeks before the date for submitting designs."

## MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected :—

As Fellows 6; As Associates 17; As Licentiates 9

*Election, 24 October 1938*

Applications for membership were approved as follows :—

As Hon. Corresponding Members, 2; As Fellows, 7; As Associates 27; As Licentiates 8.

*Election, 7 November 1938*

Applications for membership from overseas candidates were approved as follows :—

As Fellow 1; As Associates 2

## REINSTATEMENT

The following ex-members were reinstated :—

As Fellow : Major William Henry Dashwood Caple [Retd. F.],  
As Associate : Richard Arthur Fielding Ridling,  
As Licentiates : John Anderson, Llewellyn Charles Edwards,  
Raymond R. Hammond.

## RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret :—

Frank Reginald Gould Wills [F.], Samuel Denman [Retd. F.],  
Guy Reginald Linfield [A.], Allan Ferguson Duncan [L.], John  
L. Kirk [L.], George William Curzon Lane [L.], John Harry  
Francis North [L.].

## TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members Class :—

As Retired Fellows : Edwin Percy Cameron  
Walter Vernet Quilter  
As Retired Licentiate : Walter Christie Cooper.

## Membership Lists

## ELECTION: 18 JULY 1938

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 18 July 1938.

## AS FELLOWS (6)

ASHWORTH : HENRY INGHAM [A. 1929].  
BUTTON : EUSTACE HARRY, A.R.W.A. [A. 1924], Bristol.  
And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—  
ELDRED : HERBERT SYDNEY GUILDFORD, Rochdale.  
JONES : COLIN LANCELOT, Newport, Mon.  
THOMPSON : BRUCE DERMOTT, Worksop.  
WALTERS : EDWARD JOHN.

## AS ASSOCIATES (17)

BESWICK : ROBERT EASTCOTT EDWARD [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Swindon.  
BLAIR : DONALD LANSLOWNE, B.Arch., A.M.T.P.I. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination].  
COUSINS : FRANK WALTER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].  
EDWARDS : TRACEY ALLAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Folkestone.

GARTON : ARTHUR ERNEST JAMES, B.A.Cantab. [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, University of Cambridge and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

GREEN : JAMES GLADSTONE [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Capetown, South Africa.

HITCH : RICHARD ALSTON BROOK [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

HODGE : FRANK STANLEY [Special Final Examination].

MACKEY : JAMES CAMPBELL, Dip.Arch. (Glasgow) [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Polmont, Stirlingshire.

MCQUEEN : ALASTAIR NORMAN LEIGH [Final], Dalbeattie, Scotland.

MANSON : BEN MURRAY, Dip.Arch. (Edinburgh) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.

MUHR : (MISS) ELSA [Passed five years' course at King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], West Hartlepool.

OGLIVIE : JOHN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.



ROSS: HENRY SHELDON, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination]. Granby, P.Q., Canada.

SAUNDERS: JOHN GOWER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

SHEPHERD: EDWIN [Final].

WISSOR: RONALD LOUIS [Final]. Fareham.

#### AS LICENTIATES (9)

BOUTALL: RICHARD TAUNTON. FAGG: ERNEST WILLIAM. Hythe.

FITZSIMMONS: ARTHUR. GOWEN: HARRY JOSIAH THOMAS, Norwich.

HARPER: WALTER GEOFFREY, Birmingham.

HARRIS: SIDNEY WESLEY. LAWSON: GEOFFREY FORSYTH, Banbury.

MILNE-DAVIDSON: MAJOR JAMES MILNE, I.S.O., F.S.A.

WENNING: VICTOR JACQUES.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

##### ELECTION: 7 NOVEMBER 1938

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 7 November 1938. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 7 November 1938.

##### AS FELLOW (1)

REUBEN: SAMUEL SIMON [A. 1931], Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India; "Architect's Own Home," Soutar Street, Byculla, Bombay. Proposed by C. M. Master, T. S. Gregson and Burjor S. J. Aza.

##### AS ASSOCIATES (2)

HOFMEYER: JAN HENDRIK CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 99 Garden Mansions, Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg. Proposed by G. E. G. Leith, S. C. Dowsett and Robert Howden.

KALLENBACH: CLIFFORD RAPHAEL [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], 45 St. Patrick's Road, Houghton, Johannesburg. Proposed by A. Stanley Furner, Major C. D. St. Leger and D. M. Sinclair.

##### ELECTION: 24 OCTOBER 1938

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 24 October 1938. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 1 September 1938.

##### AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

FAHMY: MOUSTAPHA, Director General, State Buildings Department, Egypt; 60 Sharia Hamdy, Daher, Cairo. Proposed by the Council.

SARTORIS: ALBERTO, Architetto et scrivain d'art. Grand Prix d'Architecture Moderne 1928; Membre, depuis 1920, du Mouvement Futuriste Italien; Ancien Délégué du Gouvernement Italien auprès du C.I.R.P.A.C.; Ancien Conseiller Artistique des Communautés Artisanales Fascistes; Membre Correspondant de la Société Belge des Urbanistes et Architectes Modernistes; Membre de l'Union des Artistes Modernes. Château de Glérolles, Rivaz (Vaud), Suisse; Galleria del Milione, via Brera 21, Milano, Italy. Proposed by the Council.

##### AS FELLOWS (6)

BOX: CHARLES WILFRID [A. 1914], 115 Gower Street, W.C.1; 63 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Proposed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Sydney Tatchell and Martin S. Briggs.

CHECKLEY: GEORGE [A. 1922], Director of Studies, Nottingham School of Architecture; 5/8 Northwood Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.6. Proposed by Joseph Addison, H. Lidbetter and W. B. Edwards.

HITCH: JOHN OLIVER BROOK [A. 1914], 4 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C.1; The Bow House, Wood Street, Barnet, Herts. Proposed by Evelyn Simmons, Horace Field and T. M. Wilson.

MACKENZIE: HENRY BLINMAN [A. 1904], The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1; 14 Woodnook Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Proposed by E. P. Wheeler, Fredk. R. Hiorns and Alfd. H. Barnes.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

GREENWOOD: HAROLD, 5 Eaton Gate, S.W.1; 32 High Street, Pinner. Proposed by Laurence M. Gotch, H. Duncan Hendry and W. Curtis Green.

TRAYLOR: WILLIAM MORGAN, Miners' Welfare Committee, Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1; 64 Manor Lane, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. Proposed by J. H. Forshaw, John A. Dempster and Chas. F. Ward.

##### AS ASSOCIATES (27)

BEATTY: (MISS) BERTHA MAUD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 26 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.5. Proposed by Verner O. Rees, Guy Morgan and C. S. White.

BELLAMY: DERYCK THOMAS [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 19 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W.2. Proposed by R. Furneaux Jordan and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (b).

BENNING: WALTER RALSTON [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], c/o Australia House, Strand, London. Proposed by Henry E. Budden, Arthur Wm. Anderson and B. J. Waterhouse.

CARTER: JOHN DAVID ARMISHAW [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 39 South Street, Dorchester. Proposed by G. A. Jellicoe, P. W. Hubbard and W. C. Symes.

DENNEY: JOHN MATTHEW [Final], 11 Glendinning Avenue, Weymouth, Dorset. Proposed by G. D. Gordon Hake, C. W. Pike and L. Stuart Stanley.

EASTON: KENNETH [Passed five years' course at King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 31 The Vineyard, Richmond, Surrey. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, Thomas Wallis and J. H. Forshaw.

GRIFFITHS: HIGFORD SINGER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 19 Beaumont Court, W.1. Proposed by G. Grey Wornum, Charles H. Gage and Howard Robertson.

HUMPHREYS: ARTHUR FREDERICK [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Norbury Vicarage, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, J. Hubert Worthington and Francis Jones.

HUTCHESON: (MRS.) CREINA MARIAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 7 Rupert Road, Bedford Park, W.4. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall and G. Westrup.

JOHNSTON: REGINALD WILLIAM, B.A. Cantab. [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Cambridge University and the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 3 Howden Hall Road, Edinburgh. Proposed by H. O. Tarbolton, Sir M. M. Ochterlony and T. Craigie Marwick.

KINNEAR: IAN BROWN, Dip. Arch. (Edin.) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 26 Loraine Road, Dundee. Proposed by P. H. Thoms, Chas. G. Soutar and J. Donald Mills.

McKEE: DAVID LAW [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], The Admiralty, Portsmouth; 13 Burlington Crescent, Rhyl, N. Wales. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Ernest Marshall and Edward R. F. Cole.

McMORLAND: JOHN ADAM, Dip. Arch. (Edin.) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 23 Ellington Court, High Street, N.14. Proposed by James Macgregor, William H. Hamlyn and W. J. Walker Todd.



- MACK:** A. HENRY, B.Arch. [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 46 Finchley Road, N.W.3. Proposed by Professor Leslie Wilkinson, Alfred S. Hook and B. J. Waterhouse.
- MEYRICK:** STANLEY [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 163 Oakbrook Road, Sheffield, 11. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, William P. Horsburgh and H. B. S. Gibbs.
- ORR:** HAROLD R. W. [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], "Woodlands," Bow Brickhill, near Bletchley, Bucks. Proposed by Stanley Hamp, Major Hubert Corlette and Charles Holden.
- PARKER:** (MISS) ANNE WINIFRED ROBERTSON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 49 Whitelands House, Chelsea, S.W.3. Proposed by Kenneth B. Mackenzie, L. H. Bucknell and G. Grey Wornum.
- PEARCE:** DERRINGTON STANLEY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 20 Summerlee Gardens, East Finchley, N.2. Proposed by E. Stanley Hall, Howard Robertson and G. Westrup.
- PICKEN:** IAN DEVON FAIRLIE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 66 Ferme Park Road, N.4. Proposed by R. Furneaux Jordan, J. Alan Slater and A. H. Moberly.
- RUXTON:** GEORGE PATRICK FITZHERBERT, B.A. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Messrs. Spence-Sales & Bland, 14 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2. Proposed by Guy Morgan, P. J. Westwood and John Grey.
- SHEPHEARD:** PETER FAULKNER, B.Arch., Lvpl. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 Jay Mews, Kensington Gore, S.W.7. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and Ernest Marshall.
- SHEPHERDSON:** DOUGLAS BANKS, B.Arch. (Sydney) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 82 Gloucester Place, W.1. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, A. F. B. Anderson and P. J. B. Harland.
- SIMPSON:** IAN BEGG [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 52 Stourcliffe Close, George Street, W.1. Proposed by E. Wimperis, F. Sutcliffe and A. H. Jones.

- SMITH:** WALLACE FINLAY [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], c/o Australia House, Strand, London. Proposed by Henry E. Budden, Arthur Wm. Anderson and Edwin H. Henderson.
- TALL:** (MISS) MARJORIE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 54 Hogarth Road, S.W.5. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and J. H. Forshaw.
- VERITY:** TERENCE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 12 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1. Proposed by Oliver Hill, L. H. Bucknell and Samuel Beverley.
- WEARING:** JOHN KEEVIL [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 91 Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.1. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, John L. Denman and Professor H. O. Corfiato.

## AS LICENTIATES (8)

- CONCANNON:** THOMAS ARTHUR LAWRENCE, c/o A. C. Holliday, Esq., 22 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W. Proposed by Austen St. B. Harrison, Benjamin Chaikin and Clifford Holliday.
- FOSTER:** JOHN, Deputy Architect, Tower Brewery, Grimsby, Lincolnshire; 2 Carnarvon Avenue, Grimsby. Proposed by L. R. Hiscock, G. Maxwell Aylwin and H. T. Seward.
- HARMAN:** EDWARD JOHN, P.A.S.I., 154 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3; 81 Redway Drive, Whitton, Middlesex. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- HOMER:** WILLIAM ELEY, 3 and 5 Church Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs.; "White Cottage," Moss Grove, Kingswinford, near Dudley, Worcs. Proposed by Hugh E. Folkes, H. Cherrington and A. T. Butler.
- JENNINGS:** HENRY, 3 and 5 Church Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs.; White Croft, Greville Road, Kinver, near Stourbridge. Proposed by A. T. Butler, Hugh E. Folkes and H. Cherrington.
- MEMBERY:** ERNEST GEORGE, c/o Messrs. Mitchell & Bridgwater, 42 Bruton Place, W.1; 25 Allendale Road, Sudbury, Greenford, Middlesex. Proposed by Arnold Mitchell, Darcy Braddell and Professor C. H. Reilly.
- TIPPER:** JAMES SAMUEL, c/o Bernard W. H. Scott, Esq., 25 Bedford Row, W.C.1; "Woodbridge," 161 Hangleton Road, Hove, Sussex. Proposed by Bernard W. H. Scott, E. Douglas Selway and C. S. White.
- WOLTERS:** LESLIE FRANK IAN, Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Woolwich, S.E.18; 1 Vicarage Park, Plumstead, S.E.18. Proposed by G. A. Jellicoe, Dr. Thomas Adams and L. H. Bucknell.

## STUDENTS—PROBATIONERS

## R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

The following were enrolled as Probationers of the Royal Institute during the month of June 1938.

- ALLAN:** ROBERT, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.
- AGLEN:** ELIZABETH SENG, Alyth, Perthshire.
- ARMSTRONG:** JOHN MICHAEL, Mortlake.
- BELL:** HAROLD EDGAR, Felixstowe.
- BENNETT:** Peter Farrant, Carshalton.
- BISHOP:** JOANNE GWENDOLEN SHIRLEY, Tunbridge Wells.
- BOYCE:** BERNARD WALTER, St. Leonards.
- BULLOCK:** WILFRED ALBERT, Abergavenny.
- BURGESS:** CECIL GURNEY, Bury St. Edmunds.
- BURNETT:** DAVID HUMPHREY, Godstone.
- CARRUTHERS:** JOHN DICKINSON, Taunton.
- CARSE:** GEORGE, Edinburgh.
- COBBETT:** MARTIN LEWIS, Hastings.
- COLE:** ERIC GEORGE, Clapham Common.
- CUNYNGHAME:** DAVID HARDINGE, Oxford.
- DALLOW:** JOHN GILBERT, Wirral, Ches.
- DALTON:** BERNARD RALPH, Chatham.

- DAWSON:** CYRIL, Scarborough.
- DENBURY:** ALBERT JOSEPH, Abergavenny.
- DODSLEY:** WILLIAM BARNES, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
- DUNNETT:** FRANK, Ipswich.
- EDWARDS:** ARTHUR MIDDLETON, London.
- GIBBS:** PETER HOULDER, London.
- GIFFORD:** JOHN HAMILTON, London.
- GILL:** OSWALD, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- GOODMAN:** DAVID ARCHIBALD, Nottingham.
- HALES:** RICHARD JOHN, Weymouth.
- HANDLEY-READ:** CHARLES HENRY RALPH, Steyning.
- HEARNE:** RICHARD FRAZER, Rustington.
- HILL:** ALAN, Mansfield.
- HOLBOROW:** RICHARD WRAXALL, Tetbury, Glos.
- HUDSON:** JOHN ROBERT HAROLD, Leigh-on-Sea.
- KINGHAM:** NORMAN FREDERICK, Wallasey.
- LEVIS:** CAMERON JAMES, Liverpool.
- LOBB:** MAURICE LEONARD, Edgware.
- LUSH:** CECIL, London.
- MACKINTOSH:** ALISTAIR CARSON, Wallasey.

MACPHERSON : ROBERT MURRAY, Wormit, Fife.  
 MARSHALL : ARTHUR JAMES, London.  
 MILLER : THOMAS HAYDEN, Cambridge.  
 MORRISSEY : WILLIAM OLIVER BERNARD, London.  
 MUNDIE : SOMCHAI HACKET, Manchester.  
 NODS : GERALD PERCY, London.  
 PEMBERTON : OLIVER JOHN, Cambridge.  
 PENN : HERBERT, Birkenhead.  
 PYMENT : DESMOND ARTHUR, Oxford.  
 ROBINSON : ANTHONY ALAN, London.  
 ROBINSON : BENJAMIN, Huddersfield.  
 ROBINSON : DOUGLAS OSWALD, nr. Sheffield.  
 ROTHER : VINCENT JACOB, London.  
 ROWE : PERCY VALENTINE, Sale, Ches.  
 SAMSON : JAMES WORKMAN, Grangemouth.  
 SIMPSON : IVAN GEORGE DAVID, Monifieth, Angus.  
 SMITH : STANLEY, E. HERTINGTON, Co. Durham.  
 SMITH : SUSAN BABINGTON, London.  
 SNELSON : CHARLES GEOFFREY, Manchester.  
 STOCKEN : PAMELA OLIVIA, Bournemouth.  
 SWEETNAM : JOHN PATRICK BEAMISH, Newbury.  
 TAYLOR : ALEXANDER BRUNTON, St. Andrews, Fife.  
 VOWELL : NEIL MARTIN, Hastings.  
 WARD : ALWYNE FREDERICK, Oxford.  
 WILLS : SAMUEL KENNEDY, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.  
 WILTON : JAMES OWEN, Goodmayes, Essex.

#### ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 18 July 1938 :—

Abbott, Harold Dickenson, *Bournemouth*. Anandkar, Motiram Vinayak, *Bombay*. Bamber, Douglas Haig, *Poulton-le-Fylde*. Barbary, Peter John, *Nr. Redruth*. Barrell, George Walter, *Balham*. Bowen, Stewart Powell, *Wrexham*. Brown, Eric Ernest, *Southampton*. Brown, Sidney William, *Exmouth*. Budd, Francis Jesser, *Slough*. Cathery, Edmund Laurie, *West Ham*. Cavanagh, Edmund John, *Oxford*. Channing, Leslie Thomas, *Twickenham*. Collister, Ernest Roy, *Great Baddow*. Coverdale, Frank Lawson, *Northallerton*. Cowie, James Macneil, *Wishaw*. Crowther, John, *West Bromwich*. Curtis, Hilary (Miss), *London, N.6*. Darbison, Dennis, *London, S.W.5*. Davie, Eric Hill, *Harrow*. Dobson, Roger, *West Hartlepool*. Drought, Arthur Benjamin, *St. Helens*. Duncan Jones, Anthony William, *Chichester*. Eaton, Thomas Charles Richard, *Gillingham*. Edwards, John Morton, *Manchester*. Edwards, Percy Walter, *Harlesden*. Fosbury, Ernest Arthur, *Chelsea*. Fox, Owen

William, *Bromley*. Freeman, Geoffrey Ernest, *Norwich*. Godbole, Damodar Mahadeo, *Bombay*. Godfrey, Walter Emil, *Leves*. Gokhale, Janardan, *Dinkar, Bombay*. Goldthorp, Joseph, *Gateshead*. Gomersall, Eric, *Huntingdon*. Green, Alexander, *Glasgow*. Grierson Colin, *Headington*. Gupte, Charudatta Shankar, *Bombay*. Hague, Douglas Bland, *Nr. Birmingham*. Halse, George Alexander, *Sidmouth*. Hammond, Peter Douglas, *Norwich*. Harrison, George, *Birmingham*. Harvey, Albert Edgar, *Oxford*. Hill, Christopher Benson (Jnr.), *Leeds*. Hillhouse, William Watson, *Glasgow*. Hodgson, Albert, *Bushey*. Irwin, William Henry, *Belfast*. Isaacs, Thomas Vincent, *Bombay*. Johnson, Sidney Arthur Ernest, *London*. Johnstone, Douglas Edward, *Wembley*. Judson, Frederick Roy, *London*. Julius, George Leslie, *London, N.W.11*. Kennedy, Robert Ferguson, *Harthill*. Kinsman, Sidney John Charles, *Bracknell*. Kirby, George Alfred, *London, S.W.16*. Knapper, Charles, *Kids-grove*. Knight, Frank Stewart, *Frame*. Lacy, Alec Burton, *York*. Launder, Victor Charles, *Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight*. Lawson, George Witham, *Wylde Green*. Lawson, John Brodie, *Chichester*. Lever, Herbert, *Heywood*. Levy, Albert Phineas, *London, N.16*. Lewis, David Hubert, *Neath*. Lewis, Hubert Roy, *Lambourne*. Lewis, Wilfred Stephen, *Stroud*. Lister, Herbert Robert, *Corleston-on-Sea*. Loasby, Eric, *Kettering*. Lobban, Elizabeth Margaret Katherine, *London, N.W.11*. Lusty, Raymond Charles, *Farnham*. Mabley, Philip John, *Maidenhead*. MacKenzie, Charles Ross, *Edinburgh*. Maidment, John Douglas, *Sheffield*. Morris, William, *Nottingham*. Neaves, Leonard George, *Maidstone*. Parker, Charles Kenneth, *Oldham*. Pearson, John Samuel, *London, S.W.2*. Poel, Stanley Bacon, *Romford*. Pooley, Frederick Bernard, *Stratford*. Pratt, Harold James Cullerne, *Goodmayes*. Raiker, William Gordon, *Thorpe Bay*. Rexilius, Paul Hugo George, *London, W.1*. Ross, Hugh, *Motherwell*. Rowe, Geoffrey Arthur, *Huddersfield*. Royle, Eric Vernon, *Nottingham*. Rusted, John Frederick, *London, N.W.10*. Samuel, Robert James, *Crieff*. Selley, Frederick Arthur Mountford, *Southgate*. Seward, Mary Hamilton, *London, W.2*. Simpson, George Gregory, *Windsor*. Smith, John, *Bury*. Steele, Walter George, *London, S.E.*. Stevenson, John (Jnr.), *Glasgow*. Thomas, Herbert, *Bramhall*. Thomas, James Lewis, *Newtown*. Thomas, Rhys Bronwyn, *London, W.2*. Thorne, Frank Richard, *Luton*. Treleaven, Reginald Henry, *Isleworth*. Underwood, Betty Yvonne, *Leeds*. Ward, Robert Wakerley, *Birmingham*. Warren, Francis Bernard, *Sutton-in-Ashfield*. Webster, Guy Everard, *Worthing*. White, Harry Harrison, *York*. Whitehead, Alan, *Oldham*. Wilkie, Robert Andrew, *Edinburgh*. Williams, Kenneth John, *Weston-super-Mare*. Woodward, Clifford, *Purley*.

## Notices

### EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS SUBMITTED FOR THE ARCHIBALD DAWNAY SCHOLARSHIPS 1938

An exhibition of the drawings submitted for the Archibald Dawnay Scholarships 1938 will be held in the Reception Room at the R.I.B.A. from Thursday, 8 September to Saturday, 17 September 1938 inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.).

### THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

Members who are qualified for registration and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

### BUILDING SURVEYING EXAMINATIONS

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination qualifying for candidature as District Surveyor in London and the R.I.B.A. Examination qualifying for candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will be held at the R.I.B.A. on 5, 6 and 7 October 1938.

Applications for admission to either examination must be made not later than 5 September 1938, on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

### LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

The present regulations governing the examination of Licentiates who, being otherwise eligible, wish to qualify for admission as Fellows provide that in the first place the candidate shall submit for approval by the Council working drawings of one or more of his executed buildings, supplemented by photographs and by original sketches or measured drawings of actual work, and—

(1) should the work so submitted be, in the opinion of the

Council, of sufficient merit to exempt the candidate from further examination, he may be so exempted ;

- (2) if the work submitted is approved by the Council the candidate is required to submit himself to an examination ;
- (3) if the work so submitted is, in the opinion of the Council, inadequate, his application is not further entertained.

By a resolution of the Council passed on 4 April 1938, on and after 1 January 1939 all candidates whose work is approved will be required to sit for the examination, which will be the design portion of the Special Final Examination, and no candidates will be exempted from the examination.

NOTE.—The above resolution will not affect Licentiatees of over 60 years of age applying under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

#### ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 5 December 1938 (overseas candidates 6 February 1939) they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 1 October 1938.

#### OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary, R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

#### CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21, the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute :

##### *As Fellows*

Edgar Percy Johnson Archer.  
James Burford.  
Montagu Ashley Hall.  
Harry Tansley.

##### *As Associates*

John Valentine Bowring.  
Albert Edward Bullock.  
John Byers.  
Spencer Grey Wakeley Hunt.  
Leslie Hamilton Kearne.  
George Edward McLeavy.  
Philip Evans Palmer.  
Michael Calvert Sunter.  
Vivian Ware.  
Arthur Mayall Winder.

##### *As Licentiatees*

Frank Boulter Adams.  
Stanley Bradley.  
John Cecil Bruty.  
Arthur Charles Duggan.  
Albert Frederick Duke.  
Arnold England.  
John Bartley Farrugia.  
Arthur Cecil Geen.  
John Horatio George.  
James Edward Hellawell.  
Arthur Ernest Hughes.

Thomas Stanley Lello.  
Langford Horace Mackelcken.  
Arthur Charles Milner.  
Blunden Shadbolt.  
Frederick Thomas Smith.  
Frederick Worrow.

## Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

#### ADWICK-LE-STREET : NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Urban District Council of Adwick-le-Street invite architects whose offices are situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire to submit in competition designs for new Council Offices.

Assessor : Mr. John C. Procter, M.C. [F.].

Premiums : £50, £40 and £30.

Last day for submitting designs : 30 August 1938.

Last day for questions : 23 April 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. C. R. Marshall, Clerk to the Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council, Bank Chambers, High Street, Doncaster. Deposit £1 1s.

#### BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Brierley Hill Urban District Council invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for new Municipal Buildings.

Assessor : Mr. Verner O. Rees [F.].

Premiums : £250, £150 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs : 30 November 1938.

Last day for questions : 30 June 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. F. Oakes, Clerk to the Brierley Hill U.D.C., Council Offices, Moor Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs. Deposit £2 2s.

#### FALKIRK : NEW NURSES' HOME FOR THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

The Directors of the Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary invite Chartered and/or Registered Architects in private practice in Scotland to submit in competition designs for a new Nurses' Home to be erected in the Infirmary grounds.

Assessor : Mr. Charles G. Soutar [F.].

Premiums : £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs : 31 October 1938.

Last day for questions : 5 September 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Duncan Kennedy, W.S., Hon. Secretary, Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary, Major's Loan, Falkirk. Deposit £1 1s.

#### ILKESTON: BATHS, GYMNASIUM AND FIRE STATION

The Council of the Borough of Ilkeston invite architects of British nationality to submit, in competition, designs for a Community Centre, comprising Public Baths and Gymnasium, and for a Fire Station.

Assessor: Professor Lionel B. Budden [F.]

Premiums: £200, £100 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs: 14 September 1938.

Last day for questions: 14 June 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Ilkeston. Deposit £1 1s.

#### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: NEW TOWN HALL

The Council of the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for a new Town Hall.

Assessor: Mr. Verner O. Rees [F.]

Premiums: £750, £500 and £300.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 November 1938.

Last day for questions: 6 July 1938.

Conditions and instructions to competitors, together with a site plan, may be obtained on application to Mr. John Atkinson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2 2s.

#### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Governors of St. George's Hospital invite architects practising in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for the reconstruction of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.

Assessors: Dr. H. V. Lanchester [F.]

Mr. T. A. Lodge [F.]

Premiums: £500, £300 and £200.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 15 October 1938.

Last day for questions: 1 March 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The House Governor, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

#### SHREWSBURY: NEW SENIOR SCHOOL

The Corporation of Shrewsbury invite architects to submit in competition designs for a new Senior School to be erected at Broom Hall, Ellesmere Road, Shrewsbury.

Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.]

Premiums: £200, £150 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 21 November 1938.

Last day for questions: 10 September 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. R. F. Prideaux, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Shrewsbury. Deposit £1 1s.

#### FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows:—

#### BRIGHOUSE: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. James R. Adamson [F.]

#### COSELEY, STAFFS: NEW SCHOOL

Assessor: Mr. A. C. Bunch [F.]

#### EDMONTON: NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.]

#### GODALMING: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.]

#### GLOUCESTER: NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION

Assessor: Mr. C. F. W. Denning, R.W.A. [F.]

#### METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

Assessors: Messrs. Charles Holden [F.] and Lionel G. Pearson [F.]

#### OLDHAM: ELECTRICITY OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Professor R. A. Cordingley [F.]

#### SOUTH SHIELDS: ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY

Assessor: Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.]

#### WREXHAM: NEW TOWN HALL

Assessor: Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F.]

#### COMPETITION RESULTS

##### REDCAR: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "STRAY"

1. Mr. R. Pearce S. Hubbard [A.] (London).
2. Mr. Birkin Haward [A.] (Ipswich).
3. Messrs. R. A. Cordingley [F.] and D. McIntyre [A.] (Durham).

##### YEOVIL: NEW TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

1. Mr. T. Cecil Howitt [F.] (Nottingham).
2. Mr. H. Robert Lanchester [A.] (London).
3. Messrs. R. C. James [F.] and H. E. Meredith [L.] in collaboration with Mr. P. N. Taylor (Bristol).
4. Messrs. E. H. Cornes [A.] (Wirral) and G. A. Coutts [A.] (Higher Bebington, Ches.).

## MEMBERS' COLUMN

*Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.*

#### PRACTICE FOR SALE

ASSOCIATE must dispose of practice in S.E. coast town on taking up executive Government appointment. Average net income for the past four years about £500 p.a. Ample scope for development for younger and active man in the town and particularly in the surrounding districts. Type of practice would enable change-over to be made with less than usual risk of loss of clientele and present principal would continue in an advisory or consultant capacity for some time if necessary. Price, including all fittings, fixtures, office equipment and outstanding fees, £1,050. Quick sale essential. Full particulars from auditors to the practice, Messrs. Clemeson & Co., Chartered Accountants, 34, Pencester Road, Dover, Kent.

#### ASSISTANCE OFFERED

A.R.I.B.A., practising in India, desires to act as supervising Architect for Architects abroad who have their building works being executed in India to their designs. Good at drawing Architectural and Constructional details.—Apply Box 5838, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.



## NEW PARTNERSHIP

MR. HERBERT E. GONSAL, B.Arch.(Livpl.) [I.], F.I.Arb., of 24 St. Lucia's Square, Colombo, and Mr. A. B. MENDIS, A.R.C.A. (Arch.) Lond. [F.], of Magalla, Galle, have entered into partnership, and the joint practice will be conducted at 77½ Chatham Street, Colombo (Ceylon), under the name and style of Gonsal & Mendis, Chartered Architects. Telephones: Colombo 1445 and 2280. Telegrams: "Salmenarc," Colombo. The firm will be glad to receive all trade catalogues.

## POST VACANT

WANTED by Government of Iraq, a chief Architect [F.], ten to fifteen years' experience in charge of works of magnitude, hospitals, schools, etc.: knowledge of Arabic architectural styles a preferential qualification.—Reply Box 2378, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MESSRS. J. M. WILSON [A.], and H. C. MASON, O.B.E. [F.], have changed their business address to 133 Moorgate, E.C.2. Telephone: Metropolitan 2729.0.

MR. HERBERT J. ORCHARD [I.] has changed his address to Lloyds Bank Chambers, High Street, Haslemere, Surrey. Telephone: Haslemere 776.

MR. R. T. WESTENDARP has removed his office from High Holborn House to 13 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1. Telephone: Chancery 7267.

## PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

FELLOW, at present in practice in London, requires partnership in established practice—London preferred.—Reply Box 2978, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

A YOUNG experienced member is desirous of obtaining an Architectural Partnership in London. Capital available. Reply in confidence, Box 4838, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE with West End practice has in six years worked up gross fees to a maximum of £800 p.a. Varied work executed, including factories; good connections and future prospects. Energetic worker with wide experience. Would consider linking up with another established architect or firm.—Box 4738, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

YOUNG ASSOCIATE, AA. Dipl., Hons., desires post as assistant with a progressive firm or individual with a view to ultimate partnership. Capital available, also valuable contacts. Apply Box 2278, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT, 32, with considerable architectural experience and ability in office organisation, desires progressive position with view to partnership. Some capital is available. At present office manager to one of the largest West End practices. Write Box 9838, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

## OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET

LIVERPOOL architect, semi-retired, giving up centrally situated offices, offers vacant possession, together with some fittings (linoleum, screen, cupboards, etc.), together with some facilities. Very moderate terms. Reply Box 2078, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

HALF-SHARE of Architect's three-room office available in September; Great James Street; £45 p.a.—Apply Box 1468, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

## Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

### ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under

which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

## Architects' Benevolent Society

### TO ARCHITECTS:

Advise your clients to acquire their houses in the Life Assurance way.

No survey fees. No office legal charges.

Eighty per cent. advances; 4½ per cent. gross interest.

Mortgage discharged in the event of the borrower's death.

Example of an advance in the case of a borrower, aged 35 next birthday, who has built a house valued at £1,000 and takes an 80 per cent. loan:—Net Quarterly Payment over 25 years, £13 (approx.).

N.B.—In the case of houses in course of erection:—One half of loan advanced when walls are up and roof on.

Write for particulars to: The Secretary, A.B.S., Insurance Dept., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 5721.

### THE ARCHITECTS' SPECIAL MOTOR CAR INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S

The speeches made at the annual general meetings by the chairmen of the insurance companies have emphasised the fact that their motor departments are passing through difficult times, and are showing unsatisfactory results. The primary reasons for this adverse experience are the increased speed of the modern motor car, the congestion on the roads, and the high standard of awards now given in the Courts for Third Party claims, partly as a natural result of the operation of the Road Traffic Act, and partly due to recent legal decisions.

These cases are general, but a comparison of claims paid and premiums received under the Architects' Special Motor Insurance Scheme since its inception shows that the selected group of drivers availing themselves of this policy are equally affected by the modern conditions.

After detailed consultation with the brokers, Messrs. Savill, Gough, Hay & Co., the A.B.S. Insurance Committee have decided that an increase in special rates for the motor policy is fully justified, not only to meet existing conditions, but also to keep up the present standard of service in claims' settlements. The amended rates come into force on 1 August 1938, but the form of policy, giving as it does certain special and important benefits, will be retained. A high percentage of no claim bonus on a sliding scale will still make the premium rates especially attractive to the more careful driver.

A fully detailed letter will be addressed to each policyholder by the brokers in good time for the renewal of each policy as and when it expires, showing the member how his individual case will be affected by the change. The A.B.S. Insurance Committee are satisfied that motor rates will undoubtedly be generally increased in the near future, but the scheme arranged through the brokers still shows advantages not obtainable on level terms from the Tariff Companies.

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